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Artist: Dhansukh Mistri.

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Short Story

Nice Cups Of Tea

By Cyril Hart

Acacia Grove was bathed in the morning sunshine and an atmosphere of respectability. In the corner house—near the bus stop—lived the Cherringtons—young Mr. Cherrington and the younger Mrs. Cherrington.

Mr. Cherrington was munching toast and marmalade and studying the morning paper while his wife, a furrow between her pretty eyebrows, was staring hard at nothing in particular.

It was a pleasant domestic scene, with no hint at all that its serenity was presently to be ruffled by a "breeze."

Mrs. Cherrington opened her mouth as if to speak and then closed it again; Mr. Cherrington took another bite at his toast and marmalade and the clock on the mantelpiece struck a quarter past eight.

"Bob," said Mrs. Cherrington at last, "Mrs. Cowden-Beath has a new dress." Silence.

"Bob! Don't be rude." Mrs. Cherrington raised her voice. "I'm speaking to you."

"Eh?" Bob looked up absently. "What was that? Did you say something?"

Mrs. Cherrington retorted sharply that she had said something, and didn't he think it would be a little more polite if he paid attention to her instead of sticking his nose in a silly old newspaper.

"Oh, all right, all right, what's the trouble?"

Betty sniffed. "There's no trouble. I merely said that Mrs. Cowden-Beath has a new dress."

"Yes?"

"Is that all you can say, 'yes'?"

Mr. Cherrington retorted a trifle irritably: "What the thump else can I say?"

"You might show a little interest."

"Why should I? She's not my wife."

"And I suppose you're not interested in what I wear, either?"

There was a brief pause while Mr. Cherrington looked at the ceiling and counted ten slowly.

"It doesn't mean," he said, "that because I'm not interested in what Mrs. Cowden-Beath wears that I'm not interested in what you wear. I think you—you look lovely."

"How can I look lovely," answered Betty, stormily, "when I haven't a thing to look lovely in? Nearly every wife in the Grove has had a new dress except me."

"We haven't got to do what everyone else does, have we?"

"But what will they think?"

"What will who think?"

"People."

Mr. Cherrington became exasperated. "What people?"

"The neighbours."

As he struggled into his overcoat, Mr. Cherrington said: I don't care two hoots what they think."

"But I do," said Betty, angrily. "They'll think we can't afford it."

"Well, we can't afford it." Bob was walking along the hall. "And I must say, Betty," he called over his shoulder, "I'm surprised at you. You're acting like a little snob, bothering about what other people will think."

"And you," shouted Betty after him, "are acting like a stingy old stick"

Mr. Cherrington didn't exactly slam the front door—that sort of thing wasn't done in Acacia Grove—but he certainly shut it with decided firmness.

He walked the few yards to the bus waiting at the corner. The conductor, drinking tea, was complaining that it was cold, and his mate inquired sarcastically whether he expected it to be piping hot after it had been sloshing around in the jug for three or four miles.

Mr. Cherrington took a seat on the top deck and frowned severely through the window. Someone sat next to him and said: "Morning. Cherrington." It was Mr. Cowden-Beath.

"Good morning," answered Bob, briefly.

"You're looking a trifle peevish this morning. Nothing wrong, I hope?"

"Well—er—just—the wife—"

Cowden-Beath chuckled. "A little domestic breeze, eh? They blow up and they blow over. You get used to them in time."

"And all over nothing—a dress," was the aggrieved comment.

The bus began its journey citywards. Presently Mr. Cherrington remarked musingly: "It's a queer thing, but after you've married a woman you find she's got faults you didn't think she had."

"I expect your wife has made a similar discovery about you."

That made Bob think. "She did," he admitted, "call me a stingy old stick—not that it's true, mind you, although I'm economical and careful with money. I could afford the dress she wants if she really needed it, but she doesn't. She has stacks of 'em. It's a matter of having what other women have, or doing what they do, and wondering what they will say if you don't."

"Quite so!" murmured Mr. Cowden-Beath, and Mr. Cherrington went on: "I have my faults, I know, but kowtowing to the opinions of others isn't one of them. I go my own way," and he glowed with conscious virtue.

"And very proper, too", was the answer. "My wife is the same. Thinks I oughtn't to sit on the lawn in my shirt-sleeves, because what would Mrs. Blenkinsop think if she saw me from the bedroom window. As if I cared."

"Women are queer that way."

"Of course, I don't."

"Don't what?" asked Mr. Cherrington.

"Sit in my shirt-sleeves"—hastily—"for the sake of peace and quietness."

"Naturally."

The bus was approaching the stop at which Cowden-Beath got off. Rising from his seat, he said: "About that dress, my boy. If you'll take a tip from me you'll surrender. It'll save a lot of trouble in the long run. When a woman wants a dress she gets a dress—one way or the other."

Arrived home that evening, Mr. Cherrington went into the kitchen, where his wife was cooking the dinner. "Hullo, sweet, have you—what on earth——".

He was staring at something propped against the wall. This something was a line-prop to which was nailed a rough board bearing the words, crudely painted in red: "JUGS OF TEA."

"It's an idea of mine." His wife smiled sweetly. "Isn't it cute!"

"What's it for, anyway?"

"To stick in the front garden."

"S-s-stick in the front garden?" stuttered Mr. Cherrington.

"So that the bus conductors will know they can get jugs of tea here."

"You're crazy!"

"Indeed I'm not." Betty was indignant. "It's very clever of me, I think. And we shall make lots and lots of money. And there will be the transport drivers."

For a moment her husband was speechless; then he shouted: "Are you trying to tell me you're expecting whopping big lorries to pull up here for jugs of tea?"

"Not the lorries exactly", Betty said demurely. "I don't think they——"

"You know very well what I meant", hooted Bob. "And I won't have it. You're not to do it! Understand?"

"I shall if I wish, and you can't stop me." Betty tossed her head. "See?"

Bob's jaw dropped. That was true enough. Short of tying her up, he couldn't stop her, and the tying-up of wives wasn't considered quite the thing in Acacia Grove.

"But, sweet"—his arm crept round her slim waist—"I'll be upset if you carry on with this."

Betty pouted. "I don't see why you should, and," she went on enthusiastically. "I've worked out how many cups of tea I'd have to sell to make enough profit to buy a dress."

Mr. Cherrington, remembering the advice of Cowden-Beath, groaned. "But, honey," he said, "there's no need for all this. I'll buy you one."

"A nice one?" Betty was all smiles.

"Yes, sweetheart."

"Nicer than Mrs Cowden-Beath's?"

"Of course."

"You're the darlingest husband!" Betty threw her arms round his neck. "But I can't understand why you won't let me sell jugs of tea."

"Great Scot!" exploded Bob. "If you planted that thundering notice in the front garden, what the blazes would the neighbours think?"

(—Tit-Bits).

"It's an idea of mine", his wife smiled sweetly. "Isn't it cute?"
"What's it for, anyway?"
"To stick in the front garden".
"S-s-stick in the front garden?" Stuttered Mr. Cherrington.

The young husband eyed the greyish concoction with misgiving. Bravely he dug a spoon into the mystery and began to eat.

After a few moments he straightened himself, eased his collar a little, and asked: "What do you call this, darling?"

"It's date pudding, dear," beamed his wife.

"Oh, yes" he breathed, "but—er—what date?"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

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Human Thoughts On The Inhuman Brain

We Have Published Many Articles About The Twentieth Century Miracle, The Electronic Brain, But Here Is A Simple And Human Approach To The Problem, That Will Make Any Sour Apple Scream

By Mathew Halton

I am one of those people who have never understood the adding-machine. To me the adding-machine is magic—and I'm not even sure that I like being alone in a room with a slide rule.

When it comes to a thing like radar, I'm positively worried; it's the same with the photo-electric cell: or the electronic voice, which scrambles the human voice and then unscrambles it on the other side of the world But now I've been hearing about a super-robot, a thinking machine, an electronic brain and this time I'm really interested. Not only pop-eyed and reverent, as we laymen must always be when confronted with the "marvels of science." but scared

The thing began, as far as I'm concerned, some months ago when I read the report of a speech by Viscount Mountbatten, now the Viceroy of India. Lord Mountbatten started his career as a radio specialist in the navy, and in this speech he was talking to the British Institute of Radio Engineers on the subject of electronic tubes. He said it is now possible to make an electronic brain which can perform functions similar to those of the semi-automatic portions of the human brain. He said we are now building machines which can make decisions from a given set of facts. He said we have created tubes with a memory, a robot with a brain, a machine that can play a game of chess.

The Great Integral

My first reaction was to pull my guns back for a corner. But since then I've made some cautious inquiries and interviewed a scientist who is working on the electronic brain; and, really, it makes me wonder if it's worth while washing the back of my neck

Lord Mountbatten said that we have a machine called ENIAC (electronic numeral integrator and computer), which can solve the most complicated mathematical problems in a fraction of the time taken by a mere man like Einstein. He described one very tricky problem which concerns the trajectory of projectiles in flight. It takes a first class mathematician 10 days to find the answer to this particular problem but ENIAC can do it in just four seconds. Even at the end of a hard day.

Moreover, this amazing robot can do 10,000,000 multiplications in one hour. Where you and I left off at school on the binomia theorem, the new machine begins. Using electronic tubes, photo-electric cells and other complicated devices, ENIAC can do differential and integral calculus

A Chess-Playing Machine

In the future, said Lord Mountbatten, this mechanical brain will serve as the memory of mankind and save vast amounts of human toil and sweat. At present it is impossible for every scientist to have a reference library containing all the information he might want. It would obviously be too large and costly. But the reference library of the near future will be a memory machine no bigger than a desk. It will store such a fantastic amount of information or calculation you wanted flashed on a screen. In the field of memory alone, Lord Mountbatten said, 'it is now certain that man will have vastly greater and speedier access to the inherited knowledge of the race.

So far there is probably nothing to get worked up about. You might say that all this is nothing but a glorified comptometer; a big brother to the adding-machine and the slide-rule. But that is only the beginning, said Mountbatten. 'The stage is now set for the most Wellsian development of all. A machine is now being devised which can exercise the human prerogatives of choice and judgment,' and could even be made to play a rather mediocre game of chess.' And it's no use his trying to qualify the thing by saying "rather mediocre.' If it can play any kind of a game of chess, then it's voodoo and I'm for the tall timber

"Much Thanks"

The electric brain already known has 18,000 tubes. This is still a long way from the brain which has 12,000,000,000 tubes—that is 12,000,000,000 microscopic cells, which all interact. And Prof. D. R. Hartree of the Cavendish laboratory Cambridge says the machine called the electronic brain can only do precisely what it is instructed to do by the operators who set it up. 'It is true that they can be set up in such a way as to exercise a certain amount of judgement But the situation in which judgement has to be exercised, and the criteria to be applied, must all be fully thought out and anticipated in setting up the machine.'

For this relief, as Hamlet said, much thanks. The electric brain is still only a big brother to the adding-machine; a kind of Pavlov's dog with conditioned reflexes; or, as one expert describes it, 'like an idiot child with a genius for mathematics.' ENIAC cannot initiate thought the human mind is still the one miracle in the world

But the electronic brain is something like a miracle in its ability to liberate humanity from drudgery, and therefore increase the wealth and leisure of Adam's sons

We have come gloriously far along that road since the big day when one primitive man, a bit brighter than his fellows, invented the wheel. Look around and see how far we have come It is estimated that it would take 3,000,000 galley-slaves to do the work of the turbines which propel the Queen Elizabeth across the Atlantic, and 20,000,000 to do an amount of work equivalent to the energy provided by the power plants at Niagara Falls

Brin Of Revolution

Electronics take us another step. They save not only manual labor, but brainwork and the energy and time of thinkers and scientists. 'We are facing revolution of the mind." said a scientist I spoke to, 'just as significant as the industrial revolution.

What does it all mean?' I asked uneasily. What do you mean by electronic brain?'

Well," he began, 'do you understand radar?'

I lied boldly 'Yes,' I said. 'Yes, certainly.'

All right, he continued Radar is the science of electronics applied to sight: to detecting a plane through a fog or 50 miles away. The new developments apply electronics to other forms of radiation such as light, heat sound x-rays gamma rays and cosmic rays. We shall be able to get radar pictures from inside our own bodies even from the cells in our bodies, and from the stars and galaxies themselves.

And that's not all. Electronics will make possible the sense machine, which will give us information not only visually but in the form of sound, even touch and feeling, and perhaps smell'

That will mean,' I stammered, "that we will be able to transmit smells and sounds and tastes by radio as we now transmit sight and sound. As one expert suggests, we'll have tasties and smellies as well as talkies."

Sour Scream!

An electrode pushed into an apple.' I read bemusedly, 'will scream if the apple is sour." And pretty soon, says the same expert," the sailor on the high seas will be able to kiss his sweetheart in Liverpool, see her warm lips on his, taste her lipstick and smell the nuit d'amour perfume she is using. And she will say 'Bill, you've been drinking again

Now this may be somewhat fanciful Yet I suppose everything is possible in the age of electronic man-provided we can keep atomic man quiet in his padded cell.

The electronic age began only 50 years ago. The science of electronics advanced when Prof. J. J. Thompson, a great British physicist, discovered the behavior of atomic particles—the electrons. This was revolutionary, because it showed that electricity was not restricted to wires. Electrons can shoot through space or across a vacuum. The discovery gave us fluorescent lighting and the termionic tube, which in turn led to a hundred of the useful marvels of our time.

All Two Plus Two

If you combine electronics with the simple mechanical principle of the adding-machine you get 'memex," the electronic memory. It can store all the books in the world in the form of microfilm. The historian can then press a button and get what Gladstone said in 1868. The scientist can mutter a code word and get the angle of refraction of a cosmic ray. It makes you think, doesn't it?

Then, there is the electronic voice, called the 'vocorder," which can scramble a voice on a radio so that an enemy can't decode it, and then unscramble it at its destination. There is the electronic eye, the photo-electric cell which has given us television. And the electronic ear—the microphone. Electronics enable the technician to 'draw" the sound of voices and to 'see' sound.

Electronics, then, have come a long way in 50 years. But how do they play what game of chess? Does this not involve judgement and choice and decision?

Man Can Hold His Own

YES but only apparently, in the same way as the adding-machine does The adding-machine is not stumped by any possible permutation or combination of numbers, and in that sense it has a "memory," and can make decisions. As one expert puts it. 'The bank clerk presses a button and taps out on the machine half a dozen sum of money. The manager calls him away for 10 minutes And he returns, though he may have forgotten the figures, the machine remembers; and when he presses the right button it produces the addition he wants. In a more complicated, but no more abstruse way the electronic brain does the same thing. If every possible play in a chess game were set or expressed in a machine, it would make a response to every move.

ENIAC can 'think' a thousand times faster than a man, but only along set lines. It is a miracle of ingenuity, not of brain. It is still a machine.

"The Gap"

'Given the human brain,' said my scientist, "everything else that has ever happened in the realm of science is easily explicable. The science of electronics is only a step in the chains of logic which began when the first man saw that two and two make four. The most subtle computation of Einstein is only an extension of that elementary fact. You hear people sneer at the logicians but logic is everything we know

There have been no inventions" in history—there have only been discoveries; unwrappings of the knowledge that was already there waiting to be unwrapped. There is no gap between the first man and Einstein, and as far as we know the first man's brain was as good as yours or mine. The gap is earlier: how did man get a brain"

And there we were, back at the mysteries of the universe. Man can weigh the stars and disintegrate the atom. But when he has progressed as far as human thought can reach he will still find that his most fantastic scientific contrivance is crude and vulgar compared to such a real wonder as the human nervous system.

Another thing: We can weigh the stars and weigh an atom, but we still cannot regulate sensibly our relationships with one another. We discover the secrets of nuclear energy which open up exhilarating vistas of comfort and happiness for the human race-yet there is real and pressing danger that we shall use it to destroy ourselves.

We can make a machine think for us. But we can't think for ourselves'

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An enthusiastic gardener was proud of his crop of monster red currants. Several of his gardening friends, after admiring the fruit, advised him to send an exhibit to the local horticultural show.

He sent a fine plate of the currants, but was disappointed when his entry only secured third prize.

He found out afterwards that a mistake had been made. They had been placed in the tomato class

* * *

A Bombastic man met his somewhat henpecked friend, whose badly injured face suggested a recent motoring accident.

'Good Heavens!' his friend exclaimed. 'How did that happen?"

'My wife. . . .!" the injured one began.

'Your wife?" was the breezy reply. Ah, evidently you haven't acquired the secret of married bliss. I never have a row with my wife. I have no secrets from her

'Neither have I!' the henpecked one sighed. 'I only thought I had

FLEET STREET IN THE DOCK

Inquest Into State Of Britain's Fourth Estate

BY HERBERT L. MATHEWS

THIS land of ancient and traditional freedom has lately been asking the question: "Is freedom of the press menaced?

It all started last autumn when the House of Commons, backed by some of the most important Government leaders, voted to hold a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the "finance, control, management and ownership" of the British press. The commission got under way this spring. It sent out questionnaires to newspaper proprietors which were criticized on the ground that they seemed to prejudge the case against the press. Though the newspapers were concerned about the questionnaires, the reading public almost forgot the commission until its hearings began.

Since the hearing opened a new issue has intruded, and the "Battle of Fleet Street"—that street being the press center of London—has grown more intense. The new issue arose when the Government cut down imports of newsprint, reduced the size or circulation of newspapers and increased their costs. Britain's already small papers are either back to their wartime size of four pages, or have had to reduce their circulations sharply.

Definition Of Freedom

Because this move is saving the Government only £2,000,000 this year in the face of a trade deficit that will be at least £450,000,000 and because it has not been accompanied by other savings, the newspaper world holds that a discriminatory blow has been struck at the press, which is largely anti-Labour Government.

Everybody is a champion in this fight and whichever side you choose assures you with sincerity that it is a struggle either to preserve or to win back the freedom of the press. That means, of course, that aggressors and defenders disagree over the definition of freedom. Those who attack the press say that Britain is fast losing her time-honoured liberty of expression, those who defend it hold that freedom is jeopardized by the inquiry.

Royal commissions are solemn and important affairs. Their members are eminent and impartial citizens who have the right to summon witnesses and elicit pertinent facts. Their reports are published by the Government and duly weighed. This commission is a landmark in the history of British journalism, for newspaper men themselves, organized in the National Union of Journalists, were sponsors of the campaign for an inquiry.

The situation in England would have a parallel if the American Newspaper Guild persuaded Congress to investigate the press of the United States where, according to Michael Foot, Labour M.P. and a journalist, conditions are much the same. And there are certain similarities. In both countries there has been a steady amalgamation of newspapers within cities and a growth of newspaper chains or combines. In both it now takes vast sums of money to launch new newspapers; there have been no new ones here in twenty-five years.

The Lords Of The Press

In the debate over the resolution to name a royal commission, John Strachey, Minister of Food, referred to the "Lords of the Press." The Lords in question—and the chief targets—are Viscount Kemsley, Lord Beaverbrook and Viscount Rothermere.

Kemsley owns twenty newspapers with more than ten million circulation. That lot is just one part of what used to be the "Berry group." Viscount Camrose, who is Kemseley's brother, owns The Daily Telegraph, while Lord Iliffe, the third-member of the group, has provincial press holdings.

Next comes Beaverbrook, whose chief prize is "The Daily Express", with a national circulation of 3,800,000. He also owns "The Sunday Express" and "The Evening Standard" and has, besides, other holdings.

Rothermere controls the so-called "Harmsworth group," formed by the late Lord Northcliffe. In this group are three London newspapers—"The Daily Mail", "The Evening News" and "The Sunday Dispatch"—and a number of provincial papers.

The Westminster Press group and the Provincial Newspapers group both have extensive chains in the provinces. Then there are important smaller groups like the Cadbury, which owns "The News-Chronicle" and "The Star" ("The News-Chronicle" is itself the amalgamation of three newspapers) and, above all, the Odhams group, which publishes "The Daily Herald"—the Labour Party's official organ—and the Sunday newspaper, "The People." According to the big combines and their Conservative supporters, "The Daily Herald" is Britain's only truly controlled paper.

Personalism

These combines dominate the Britain press to a greater extent than American chains do their fields, and there is a good geographical reason for this. London has the so-called national newspaper field to itself in a way which the vast extent of the United States would make impossible. No other English City has more than two morning evening or Sunday newspapers. Only three towns within a hundred miles of London have morning papers.

National newspapers like "The Daily Express" and "The Daily Mail" put out editions in Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow. Nowhere else in the world are there such circulations. Where "The New York Daily News" is a phenomenon in its field, there are many British newspapers with circulations exceeding one million daily.

All this, say critics of the British press, means power—personal power, or "personalism," as it is called here. With simple newspapers it is held to be all right, and many are so owned, but there are only two Sunday newspapers in that category—the phenomenal "News of the World", with a circulation of seven and a half millions, and "The Referee"

The "Battle of Fleet Street" is now being fought out before the royal commission. The lines are sharply drawn. To illuminate both sides of the issue, two members of Parliament—a Labourite and Conservative—have given their views in the following articles:

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THE ATTACK

The Finest, The Freest And The Fairest, But Going Wrong Way

(By HAYDN DAVIES, Labour Member of Parliament)

I believe that the British press is the finest, freest and fairest in the world. Yet I successfully persuaded Parliament to set up a royal commission to investigate it. Let me try to explain what seems to be a paradox here; in spite of the opening statement, as a working journalist and Member of Parliament, I think the press could be made better. And in any case I am more concerned with the future than with the present.

I don't think you can have real freedom of the press in the best sense of the word under monopoly, and it is the monopolistic tendencies of ownership rather than the journalistic content of newspapers that caused me to take the action I did. The facts are plain for anyone to see and the trends are disturbing.

Over The Peak

In 1921 we had seventy-one morning papers published in Britain; now we have thirty-eight. In the same year we had 109 evening papers; now we have eighty. Thus in twenty-five years the number of morning papers has been reduced by nearly half and the evening by a quarter. As a journalist I am profoundly disturbed by these figures, and as a citizen I resent the fact that my freedom of choice of reading matter has been so drastically curtailed.

These trends continue and I can envisage some super-proprietor buying up existing units and becoming dictator of the newspaper industry. It will be too late then to take any action. That is why I want something done now.

When chains of newspapers become mere gramophone records of a financial manipulator, freedom is bound to be imperiled. More and more the press of Britain is being concentrated into a few hands. I think this is a bad thing for the newspapers. Others take opposite view. How there is it possible to arrive at a reasoned answer?

There have been independent inquiries by private groups into the structure, ownership and finance of British

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A Labourite And A Conservative Cross Swords Over The Issue.

(COURTESY: NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE)

London's Newspaper Row

THE DEFENCE

Unnecessary And Unworthy Malice Prompts Inquiry.

(By A. BEVERLEY BAXTER, Conservative Member of Parliament)

I was one of those who voted against the setting up of a royal commission, and as a former editor of "The Daily Express' and one-time editorial adviser to Lord Kemsley's newspaper combine, the House of Commons was willing to concede that I might know as much about the subject as Haydn Davies and his fellow-zealots.

British democracy rests upon four estates—church, Parliament, courts and press. In America you had a successful play called "The Fourth Estate," which indicates that in this regard our two democracies are much alike. All of these four guarantors of human liberty are constant critics of each other, which is entirely wise. But when one of them goes beyond criticism and sets up a tribunal to investigate the shortcomings of another then the whole edifice of society is threatened

Which Caesar's Wife?

There have been times in British history when Parliament has become the oppressor of the people and the press has been the champion of human liberty. That day might come again, although Socialists laugh at such fears. Whether the Socialists are right or wrong, the ordinary British citizen sleeps better at night if he feels that the watchdogs of the press are unleashed and unmuzzled, even if their music be discordant.

Haydn Davies sees nothing sinister in the setting of a royal commission, nothing more than sending a doctor to look over a man in good health. What harm can it do him? I would reply to that question with another question. What harm would be done to Mr. Davies if his neighbours set up a committee to inquire into the morals of his wife? If they find nothing wrong how could either Mr. Davies or his wife feel in the least affronted? This is the foolish reasoning which the press-baiters used to buttress their case

Nor does their innocent duplicity end there. They claim that the royal commission will extract vital information concerning the ownership, the monopolistic tendencies and the editorial di-

(Continued On Page 5)

Homes With The Lid Off

By RALPH BROADBENT

Just over a year ago the first rent tribunal in Britain began operations. This review of its first year's workings reveals some interesting facts about this new thing in British landlord-tenant relationships in which sons oppose fathers and heavy-footed bulldogs disturb domestic peace.

This article will be read with great interest particularly in Bombay, which is greatly agitated about certain clauses of the Rent Control Bill, which is at present before the Assembly.

Justice at last.—A tenant and his wife watch with grim satisfaction their furniture being moved back into the apartment from which they were unlawfully evicted.

LONDON:

It was just over a year ago, at Hammersmith in West London, that the first rent tribunal to be established in England by the Ministry of Health began work.

A birthday is a good date for taking stock. Since the first tenant with a grievance sought its help, the Hammersmith Tribunal has listened to some 520 appeals. The actors in these dramas—and comedies—have been Londoners, but their cases have been typical of those before other tribunals up and down the country.

Most people think vaguely of a rent tribunal as another kind of law court, and picture a sombre room complete with witness box, bench, and even a dock for the unfortunate landlord! Nothing could be further from the facts. The Hammersmith Tribunal, for example, sits in a bright, pleasant room in the Town Hall, furnished so comfortably that it must make many a tenant envious.

The atmosphere is remarkably informal. No evidence is taken on oath, and the parties are encouraged to tell their stories in their own way. Even smoking is allowed, at the back of the room

During its first year's work this tribunal has reduced 389 rents, by amounts varying from as much as £4, to as little as eighteenpence a week. But it is not always the tenant who wins, and 52 cases have been dismissed, 51 rent have been approved, and 34 have actually been increased.

Father Against Son

Human interest has not been lacking in these rent cases. One of the most remarkable was that in which a father appeared as landlord and faced his own son as tenant. The cause of their dispute lay not in the rent, but in the objection which the father had taken to his son's wife: He refused to have "that woman" in his house. The son won the case, but as he had already moved from the house before his application was heard, his victory was more academic than real. He said that he had appealed as a matter of public interest and for the benefit of the next tenant.

Comic relief predominated in one case in which three young girl tenants were involved. Their indignant landlady complained that they had upset her household by the unconscionable time they took to say good-night to their boy friends on the door-step. In another case the chief bone of contention between landlord and tenant was the latter's bull-dog, which was said to thump up and downstairs and leave dirty footprints everytime it went for a walk. The Tribunal was helpful and suggested that the owner should wipe the dog's feet.

But as is to be expected in times of grave housing shortage, the majority of cases have revealed elements bordering on the tragic, with their glimpses of wretched living condition, appalling overcrowding, and tragic separation of families who were split by the war and who have not been able to find homes together since.

Searching For Years

The Tribunal has been told of husbands, forced to live apart from their wives, who have been searching for suitable homes, not for months but for years. It has heard stories of young couples with babies who have been cooped up in single back rooms, for some of which fantastic rents as high as 50 shillings a week were being charged. It has listened to a mother describing how she had to kneel on the floor to do her cooking on a small gas ring, cooking each dish separately and vainly striving to keep the others warm at the same time.

One husband told how he had to sleep on the floor because his room was "furnished" only with a single bed, and other tenants have revealed that their "beds" have consisted of chairs placed side by side.

In cosmopolitan London it is not surprising that the tenants—and landlords, too—have been representative of several nations. They have included Americans, Poles, Maltese, French, and even West Africans. Sometimes, where big houses were involved, tenants have come 'en masse', and from the same house applications running into double figures have been known.

The villain of the piece is not always the landlord; there are bad tenants also. Bad tenants have included those who have brought frivolous complaints against rents that were demonstrably fair and those who have made themselves objectionable and then sought protection against eviction from the Tribunal.

Afraid To Appeal

This period of protection against eviction—which operates for a period of three months after an appeal to the Tribunal—is considered by many people to be insufficient, and it has to be admitted that nowadays only a super optimist expects to find a decent home in 12 short weeks.

It is argued that, as it stands now, the limited period of security defeats to some extent the purposes for which the relevant Act was passed, in that people who might be benefitting from its provisions are afraid to apply, and prefer to go on paying exorbitant prices or leaking roofs rather than risk having no roof at all over their heads in three months' time

But what the man in the street, and the man who is afraid of being thrown out into the street, fails to realise is that he has another prop, apart from the protection that a tribunal can afford him This prop is requisitioning A local authority can apply to the Minister for power to requisition a house or even a room where the circumstances justify it; as, for instance, in the case of a revengeful landlord who evicts a tenant out of spite—"to teach him not to go to the rent tribunal!'

During the past year this power has been sought, and used, by local authorities on several occasions. More often, however, the threat of requisitioning is enough in itself, and the landlord nimbly toes the line.

As for the future rent tribunals are likely to remain in England until the housing shortage has been solved, and people from all walks of life have been provided with decent homes at reasonable rents. And judging by present trends, the tribunals will be celebrating many more birthdays before that happens

THE ATTACK

(Continued from Page 4)

newspapers. But these failed to reach any hard conclusions because they were unable to get all the facts upon which to base final judgment.

It is because of this failure that I suggested a royal commission which, because it works under the authority of Parliament, is able to send for persons and papers and obtain all necessary and relevant evidence.

I want a thorough investigation into the structure, finance and ownership of British newspapers as well as into evils which it is alleged result from the present system—namely, pressure of advertisers and suppression and distortion of news at the behest of newspaper proprietors.

It has been estimated that anyone wishing to start a new national newspaper in Britain must be prepared to sink two million sterling into the venture before it is likely to become self-supporting. This is the highest entrance fee in industry and that is why we have watched one-half of the press die without seeing any corresponding births.

Freedom of expression means that anyone and everyone is entitled to use the written word without restriction. What I object to is the situation when one man, by reason of financial power, is able to control the freedom of journalists and of the reading public. Indeed, the only real freedom of the press in the world to-day is the freedom of the newspaper proprietor. An ideal system might be an extension of that of "The Times", London, which has its financial ownership vested in the trust so that the shareholders cannot sell the paper or interfere with the freedom of the editor.

From my examination of the present situation I have come to the conclusion that what we need is more newspapers, not fewer. Every time a paper dies it is not merely that journalists lose their jobs but that another medium of expression vanishes. You can travel over large areas in Britain buying different newspapers in different towns with different titles, layouts and make-up, but when you read them you find that the news views and features are all the same. They are newspapers with no soul and no individuality of their own. These do not fit in to my conception of a free press, but doubtless they are good financial propositions.

I do not believe it is possible for the state to run newspapers and insure freedom of expression. So, although I am a Socialist, I don't urge nationalization of newspapers. But the creeping paralysis of big business and high finance is bound at last to kill the soul of journalism. Freedom of the press is more important than dividends, and the right of expression more precious than profits.

THE DEFENCE

(Continued From Page 4)

rection or misdirection of the press. What do they want to know? There is no mystery about newspapers owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Kemsley, Lord Astor and Lord Camrose. Their Lordships seldom agree and would cheerfully cut one another's throats, which is as it should be.

The only three national British newspapers which are not free and independent are the Socialist "Daily Herald", whose soul is owned by trade unions and its body by a capitalist combine; "Reynolds News" which is owned by co-operative societies and the Co-operative Labour Party, and the Communists' "Daily Worker". But I find it difficult to believe that Haydn Davies and his Socialist co-signatories are anxious to interfere only with newspapers that support their policy.

There is a case to be made against one man like Lord Kemsley owning the only morning and evening newspapers in such places as Sheffield, Newcastle and Aberdeen—and directing them from London—but let the citizens of Aberdeen and such places rise up an launch their own newspaper if they are against the combine, though competition should be retained as a spur. The decision lies in the hands of the readers. They can bring the life of the greatest newspaper to an end in a single day if they refuse to buy it.

Leave It To Mugs

In his early days Hitler said: "We must discredit the Reichstag and the press in the minds of the people. That is a necessary preliminary to their destruction." I do not think for a moment that Mr. Davies and his friends have any desire to destroy the press or weaken public confidence in it, but if they did desire to do so they would use the methods which they are now pursuing.

British newspapers should be left to the arbiters of their fate—the public that reads them. British newspaper proprietors should be encouraged to be competitive and remain non co-operative save in necessary dealings with organized labour. British editors should continue to abuse the Government by day and by night conscious of the fact that Parliament will uphold their right to do so. In the committee of public safety during the French Revolution the mere accusing of one member by another resulted in an automatic assumption of guilt

The setting up of a royal commission by Parliament to inquire into the malpractices of the press is to strike, not at Lord Kemsley or Lord Astor but at the historic independence of the Fourth Estate. It is wrong, it is stupid and it is dangerous.

Emperor Akbar At A Press Conference

By A Dreamer

Last night I had a very interesting dream, the most inspiring I have ever had. I saw Emperor Akbar at a press conference which was attended by many representatives of the Fourth Estate. I was surprised to see the atmosphere of freedom and amity that prevailed at the conference which was held in the same Hall at Agra where he used to hold his religious discussions with the religious heads of all religions. Another thing which surprised me was that the Emperor was without any escort; he was unaccompanied even by his 'chobdar.' This led me to believe how democratic he must have been in his life-time

I do not know how I got the permission to attend the function which was no doubt unique in all respects. I witnessed the well-known galaxy of illustrious advisers that always surrounded him and gave him the best possible advice. Raja Bihari Lal of Jaipur, Raja Man Singh, Abul Fazl, the illustrious author of "Ain-e-Akbari" and the military genius of his time, his brother Faizi, Raja Todar Mal, Raja Bhagwandas and other Umeras were also there.

The proceedings began straightaway with a speech from the Throne. I am sorry I am not a short-hand writer, otherwise I would have written down each and every word that fell from the auspicious lips of the Emperor. However, I was able to take down the substance of what the King of Kings said there. He said:—

'Dear children of the soil Having been sorely smitten with the most tragic happenings of the past few months. We have chosen to come out of the oblivion just to give a warning to you all that you are treading a very dangerous path. This is an out-of-the-way function and a bit different from what we have held so far in the form of religious discourses. Before we go further We wish to make it plain that here every one can speak one's mind without any fear and without any mental reservation. We have called you here for We want to speak Our mind on problems that confront this land of Ours which We served for about 50 years and where We lived and had our being for about seventy years. This vast country of Ours is big enough to be the home of the Hindus who form an eternal majority, and the Musalmans, the Sikhs, the Parsis and the Christians who are all in a minority. During Our reign We never observed any distinctions of caste, creed or colour (cheers); We always treated Our dear subjects alike. Nay, so far as Our Person was concerned We totally abolished the differences of the Hindu and Musalman and turned all the discordant elements of the country into one homogenous whole. We all acted like brothers, ready to sacrifice every thing for the sake of the other. Our system of administration was also impartial, just and judicious. We also abolished the 'jiziah' because Our Hindu subjects represented to Us that the idea underlying it smacked of inequality and gave the Hindus an inferiority complex. The argument was so forceful that We at once submitted to its sweet reasonableness. We also abolished all the taxes on pilgrims for Our constant aim was that during Our reign none should have any cause for complaint on religious grounds. Our administration was in the hands of persons who represented the best talents of the land. They were not infallible, but as you know, they did their best and the entire population had complete confidence in them

'A number of far-reaching reforms were brought about by Our financial wizard, Raja Todar Mal. Ever since his appointment the finances of the country underwent a change for the better. His fiscal measures were a marvel for the world and won universal praise and approbation. We were as much proud of him as We were of other advisers. (cheers)

'This great land of Ours was once the home of knowledge, rich in philosophy, medicine, mathematics and so many other branches of human knowledge. Our nobles like Abul Fazl, Faizi and others were well-versed in Sanskrit as well as Persian which was Our court language. Our innermost desire was that all should take to the study of these two languages, for then alone Our children, the Hindus and the Musalmans, could understand each other in a more intimate way. With this end in view we ordered that all the learned books of the Hindus should be translated into Persian for the benefit of the entire Islamic world. We personally superintended all those literary undertakings. We also commanded Our illustrious poet Faizi to translate for Us the Bhagavad Gita, so that We might be in tune with the World Teacher, Krishna.

'Oh, how lovingly We recall all those days which alas are now no more when all the inhabitants of this land lived a life of mutual toleration and love! But today things have essentially changed. Instead of love and brotherliness there is hatred and instead of trust there is distrust and fear everywhere. This is partly due to the fact that malevolent persons have sprung up who are openly preaching this doctrine that the Hindus and the Musalmans are two different nations. Personally speaking, We never recognised that these communities were two different entities. May we remind you that they have the same blood runing in their veins; they wear the same dress; they eat the same food; they celebrate the same nature festivals; their customs are more or less similar; in short in their daily life they live alike? Of course, their religious persuasions are different. But what have they to do with the daily administration in which Hindu and Muslim as such should not be recognised. Our policy had always been to give posts to persons on sheer merit and not because a person happened to be of this faith or that. Persons who are out to preach such dangerous doctrines must be regarded as the enemies of the country and wholly unworthy of the noble traditions that We left behind Us

'There is another most dangerous doctrine that is being subscribed to even by top-ranking statesmen, viz., that there ought to be wholesale transfer of population. This is the result of the fear one community has about the other. Please remove that fear at the earliest opportunity so that it may become possible for the refugees to return to their homes without any hesitation. Please do not indulge in mutual killings of your own kith and kin. The Musalmans and the Hindus are one, but the madness that has overtaken the country at present has so much blinded the savage murderers that they do not realise its truth. Remember this truth that no community can wipe out the other. The madness-ridden people of both the Punjabs and Delhi cannot succeed where master minds like Hitler have miserably failed. He could not wipe out the Jews nor could he annihilate the Poles, although he had at his disposal perfect machinery for doing so. Such a thing is against the forces of nature. We, therefore, make a personal appeal to all our children to stop this vast carnage which has already lowered our country in the estimation of the entire civilised world. If this is not done immediately this blessed land of Ours will be ruined and devastated beyond recognition, as a result of this fratricidal war.

In this connection We want to remove one mischievous misunderstanding. We Muslims were never the rulers of this country; it was the Indians themselves who were the rulers (cheers). Our country, it may be remembered wil thrive so long as we maintain this policy; any departure from it will be most ruinous to the general interests of the country at large. Governments run by one party, as in Germany under Hitler, are doomed to failure. Under the mixed rule, based on mutual love and regard, one can rise to the highest rung of the ladder, provided he possesses merit.

'Children, We have now finished and We give you leave to ask any question you may like to put in the best interests of the country." (cheers).

At first there was some pause and then a young journalist got up and asked: "What is Your Imperial Majesty's opinion about Communists?" The Emperor immediately answered: 'If they are loyal to the land of their birth and if they do not take their inspiration from outside agencies, they are as good Indians as others are and there is no reason why they should not be in the government of the country." This statement created a wholesome flutter and all seemed to be pleased with the Royal answer.

The next question was: What is after all this division of the land? Does Your Imperial Majesty approve of it? The Emperor's face darkened a bit and the uttered words which were inaudible. Then raising his voice he said 'We always worked for a united India, one country and one nation But if this division is like the division of property between two brothers, then We, being the Father of the whole nation, cannot go against it"

'What should we do after the two brothers have fallen out? was another question. The answer is simple, replied the Emperor. 'You must not think in terms of the present alone but you should always take cognizance of the future as well. If you go on quarrelling what will the future generations say about us? The best policy, therefore, is to adopt the line of least resistance and to refer to arbitration whenever questions do not admit of mutual solution. But the arbitrators must be persons from amongst us and not from outside."

'Is Your Imperial Majesty in favour of Hindi or Hindustani?" was another pertinent question. The Emperor smiled at the question and then replied:" As a mater of fact this question does not arise. In Our days Our sole aim was the fusion of various cultures and of all that is best in the religions of Islam and Hinduism and also of that which is best in the usages and customs of all of Our subjects. Call it Hindi Urdu or Hindustani, it is one and the same: it represents the common heritage of the Hindus and the Musalmans. It is not the language of the learned few but the language of the masses. This language is the fusion of Persian and Prakrit, and this day it is understood by an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the country. It is of secondary importance whether it is written in Persian script or Devanagri script. This controversy is absolutely immaterial

What about the Hindu-Muslim disturbances? Will Your Majesty suggest a remedy?"was another question asked. His Majesty first expressed his deep concern at the deplorable happenings in both the Punjabs and Delhi and then said: "This is an altogether new problem; it never existed in Our time, at least in its present form, since both the communities lived in complete accord with each other and no one was afraid of the other as is the case today. Further, there was no fear of each other's domination as both were equal partners in the government of the country. The aim of both was to serve the best interests of the country as a whole without injuring each other's interests which were more or less common. As a matter of fact both wanted to surpass each other in the service of the State and in showing personal loyalty to Us. The Hindu-Muslim problem is the result of misunderstandings and the offshoot of the desire to dominate each other. If this wrong mental attitude disappears, this mass killing which has already tarnished the fair name of both the parts of India, will automatically stop. The disturbances are the very negation of love that once reigned in this Motherland of Ours. Cultivation of love, mutual respect and toleration and repugnance against resorting to the law of the jungle, in spite of provocation, can go a great way in ending what is wrongly termed Hindu-Muslim riots." (cheers)

'What is Your Imperial Majesty's opinion of the Mahatma?" was the last question which was put to the Emperor. His Majesty replied:" I was myself going to refer to him and his noble work. He is the most misunderstood man in the world and that is why some people are against him. But he is the only man in the whole of India who can guide her destinies aright. All the communities are equally dear to him and the interests of all are absolutely safe in his hands. The noble work he has accomplished in Bengal and Bihar during the riots augurs well for the future. He alone can soothe the bleeding hearts of the Hindus, Musalmans and Sikhs. We, who are living in the realm of the dead, laugh in our sleeves when we find small minds like Churchill and others underrating the value of his work. He is the greatest moral force India possesses at the present time. As long as he is there to help those who are at the helm of affairs all will go well. But if things are allowed to drift according to the dikings of communalists away Hindus and Muslims and men of his ilk, both the Dominions will be doomed May the Mahatma live long to steer the ship of India out of the dangerous waters that lie ahead" Vociferous cheers)

All stood up when His Imperial Majesty prayed for the speedy termination of the present feuds and for the welfare and prosperity of both the Dominions. The huge crowd of journalists then began to melt away slowly and within a few minutes His Majesty and his entourage of noblemen passed into the Unseen world, leaving me alone on the bed, tossing this way and that way.

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

INDIA FACES AN ECONOMIC CRISIS

Two Ministers of the State, Mr. Cooverji Bhabha and Sri Shanmukhan Chetty have been busy lately, stock-taking the foreign exchange position.

The partition of India will take away a chunk from the sum total of foreign exchanges available to this country in 1948. Optimist calculations place 1948 foreign exchanges at 240 crores. In the nature of things, therefore, Indian consumer which forms the bulk of population will be called upon to make further sacrifices to save this country from bankruptcy.

A deeper cut in the imports of already scarce consumer's goods is an inescapable conclusion. Food imports as usual, will demand 100 crore worth of foreign exchanges, nearly 42 per cent of the total, available to India. Another ten crores will be needed to bring foodgrains to India. This will mean additional four per cent cut from the total sum of foreign exchanges available to this country.

"THE KUMBHA MELA"

A Food Mission is leaving for Australia to reach a long term agreement for the imports of wheat to India. A Kumbha Mela has been attending several times a year to represent India at the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The Agriculture Department has been importing fertilizers, tractors and foreign experts to improve India's yield of foodgrains. Translated in terms of money it could be assumed that food is consuming nearly 50 per cent of India's foreign exchanges

Several questions arise. Indian masses with shattered nerves by terror and hunger can and shall make any sacrifices to place this country's finances on firm and stable foundations. There should, however be some equity in and equality of sacrifices. The popular Government should convince the public that it is doing its best to economise foreign exchanges and allocate them equitably. Let me examine this problem from this angle

As reported earlier Food takes away almost fifty per cent of India's foreign exchanges. The food position, instead of improving gets worse every year. First thing to be noticed is that there are about 8 per cent of statutory ration holders for whom the Government of India is directly responsible for feeding. In other words, large sum of foreign exchanges and twenty crores of rupees in subsidy are being spent to feed this small number. One dominant impression here is that the Food Department has become a huge corporation of vested interests, whose sole anxiety is to maintain a state of scarcity so as to live in plenty

No attempt has been made to create self-reliance in the Provinces themselves. I may add heavens did not fall, when the Bihar Government reduced the number of rationed people in its Province

In Delhi till recently anybody could buy cheaper and better wheat, gram and other foodgrains from the countryside. Procurement has become highly ineffective and the whole emphasis has been on imports. more imports and larger imports. At the close of the year, the officers of the Food Department throw their hands in despair, make deeper cuts in rations and tell the starving humanity to face its maker with calm and fortitude.

THE FILES ARE GROWING

The Agriculture Department has spent crores of rupees on Grow More Food Campaign. It makes an unequivocal declaration that, due to its campaign, the total yield had gone up by three and a half million tons. It continues to pour down hard earned public money down a sink with knowledge and consent of the Food Minister The Department however lives in complete ignorance in regard to the actual conduct of the campaign. It does not know whether and how far the schemes, it has sanctioned have progressed. It is not concerned whether any additional yield has been made available to the common pool, created under the Basic plan. The files are growing, and so are the salaries and the staff It should be presumed that food must have been grown. The department would not, of course, like to presume that the salaries of the staff must have been paid.

Some time it is monsoon some time it is floods and some time, it is defective statistics, which are blamed for food scarcity The latest is that the cultivator himself is eating away the additional yield. The sickening spectacle is like marking time to create impression of progress, with movement of shin without advancing a single inch

Petrol imports account for nearly 40 crores worth of foreign exchange. In order to cover the gap in England, the Government has abolished basic rations and has completely banned all motoring for pleasure. The Police in Britain can ask any driver why he is using a car. Has the Government taken a similar step in this country to save exchanges? The reply is in definite No

In England again all foreign travel has been banned In India one constructive plan Premier Nehru has successfully executed is to open foreign embassies and to send out ever enlarged delegations to represent India on the Mushroom like international conferences

America is clever. It arranges most of the international conferences in America Nehru the Internationalist does not want to miss a single conference. It will be interesting to know the amount of foreign exchanges India has spent on these foreign embassies and delegations to international conferences and the results achieved from them.

SEVERAL SNAGS

A high priority is to be accorded to the imports of capital goods. It is the most desirable object to industrialise this country within the shortest possible time. There are however, several snags. Firstly, almost all the building materials, such as cement, iron steel and bricks are in short supplies. Secondly, labour is also in short supplies both for building purposes and for operating industrial undertakings. Thirdly, no building or operation of industrial undertakings is possible, unless peace were restored in this country. Fourthly transport and postal services have almost broken down and there is little chance of improvement in trade, so long as these facilities are not restored to normality.

The question, therefore, is whether the imports of capital goods, could not be postponed till conditions for healthy development of industries were re-created in India. The Government have not furnished any reply so far.

The question of imports is closely linked with the availability of foreign exchanges. It is also linked, so far as the imports of consumers goods are concerned, with inflation. Then again, it is very well to grant a back door monopoly to almost every industry, by banning the imports of goods. The question of questions is whether Government has created any machinery to keep a vigilant eye over the quality and price of home products?.

OFT QUOTED EXAMPLE

Indian industrialists have, generally speaking, not played ball with the Indian consumer. I will cite the often quoted example of cloth. The millowners have claimed that the eight hours a day had reduced production by 12 1|2 per cent. And with the increase in prices and without increasing the hours of work or number of shifts, it has been agreed to increase cloth production by 500 million yards per year. The claim that shorter hours of work had reduced production is not explained

Inflation is a formidable menace. Price and wage levels are rapidly rising in India. This, among other things, is due to the availability of consumers goods. New import policy will accentuate this pressure on the availability of consumers goods. One method to check prices is to control prices and distribution. Experience has shown that controls have bred corruption and black markets on unprecedented scale. The machinery of control has completely failed. Second method is to draw out surplus money from the market.

This is neither possible nor practicable in the existing conditions prevailing in the country.

The only method left is to increase production. Peace and restoration of confidence are keystones to increased production. The best constructive plan, the Government therefore, should have is to restore peace and maintain law and order at least for the next two years. Peace and economies in expenditure should have the top priorities. Without them this country is sunk.

MADE ROUND TO GO ROUND

Tragedy lies somewhere else. The Nehru Government has developed a total disregard of economy and stability of its finances. Money is made round to go round and there is more emotional comfort if it circulates amongst a coterie of its own devotees. There were definite financial checks laid down by the Bureaucratic Finance Department. Financial sanctions had to be obtained before any new expenditure was incurred. Generally the Standing Finance Committee of the Central Legislature was consulted in regard to new services. Most of these checks have been put on the shelf. The Standing Finance Committee does no longer exist and the Finance Department is informed of the new expenditure and is directed to find money for it.

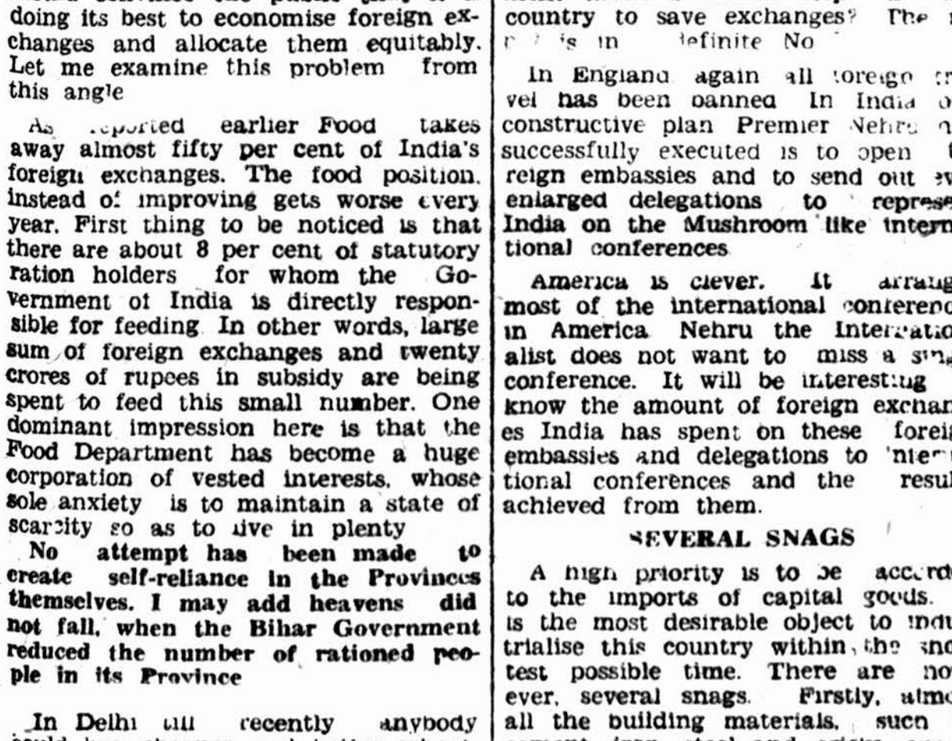
The deeper tragedy, however, is that the Finance Minister is a non-party man. He is the Finance Minister by sufferance and not by right. He is not in a position to assert himself or to call a halt to Pandit Nehru's squander-mania

It was for nothing that Dr. John Mathai was preferred to Sri Rajajee for the finance portfolio in the original set up of the Cabinet. Reason and logic depart when arrogance enters a drawing room. "Do you know diplomacy better than myself" is a rebuff one receives from professors of democracy in New Delhi

I will cite a master stroke of this self-booted diplomacy Britain and Russia both had their stooges on the Security Council of the United Nations, the stooges being Australia and Poland. Britain had Canada elected in place of Australia, and promised all help to India to replace Poland by Ukraine in the Security Council. Instead of demanding a share from the British Commonwealth of Nations, the masters of Indian diplomacy commenced fighting their best friends, namely Russia over this seat. It was Russia, I may add, which largely helped India over the South African issue. It was India's Ambassador at Moscow, who launched the attack at Russia. This is the height of Indian diplomacy.

The Punjab refugees have sidetracked the financial issue. They themselves are adding to the Central expenditure. Some one, however, shall have to pay the huge bill. It is a dark future for India.

No Wrong Number!



Mr. R. Natarajan who has been appointed the General Manager of Telephones, Bombay District.

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Suhrawardy Expects

Early Solution Of Minority Problem

SOMETHING TENTATIVE MAY COME OUT IN NEXT FEW DAYS

KARACHI, Oct. 18. (U.P.I.): Something tentative on the question of settlement of the minority problem in the two Dominions may come out within the next few days.

This was revealed by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, former Premier of Bengal, in an interview to the 'United Press of India' prior to his departure for Delhi by air yesterday afternoon. He will halt at Delhi for a day to meet Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru and proceed to Lahore to meet Mr Liaquat Ali Khan

"I do not think any one either in Pakistan or Hindustan does not want settlement and it would be bad indeed if no agreement is reached", said Mr. Suhrawardy replying to a question whether he was hopeful of a settlement of the problem

Regarding the peace campaign in East and West Bengal Mr. Suhrawardy said that it was an excellent idea for the Congress leaders to join the Ministers of East Bengal and the Muslim Leaguers to join the Ministers in West Bengal for peace tours during the Puja and Bakrid celebrations. He suggested that the Hindu leaders from East Bengal should also join the peace missions in West Bengal and Muslim representatives from West Bengal should join similar missions in East Bengal

Mr. Suhrawardy characterised as unfortunate the exodus of non-Muslims from East Bengal, but expressed hope that it had not attained serious proportions. "The exodus is bound to die down when the Hindus are satisfied that the Muslim majority will look after the minority interests and rights and in this effort they should be supported by everyone' he added

Continuing he said: 'What is needed to-day is continuous propaganda to bring home to the majority community of either Dominion that they have to treat the minorities as the just citizens of the State as those belonging to the majority community and they are entitled to equal and fair consideration. This may take time as the majority everywhere is getting somewhat heady which imposes on the Government a greater responsibility of guiding the people aright and curbing the spirit of superiority which has been inspired by the preponderance of numbers

Regarding Sind, the Bengal Muslim leader remarked that he felt that the tension had eased considerably through the firm yet sympathetic action of the Governor and Premier of the province who "are determined to fulfil the promises of fair and fust treatment to the minorities."

Let It Be An Occasion Of Peace And Amity

KARACHI, Oct. 18. (U.P.I.): "The synchronism of Bakrid and Puja is to be a great test of good-will and tolerance between the two communities", declares Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, former Premier of Bengal, in a special message on the Id-Pujah occasion issued through the United Press of India prior to his departure to Delhi

Mr Suhrawardy adds: 'Both can be celebrated in an inoffensive manner and both can be occasions for exchange of mutual goodwill and closer understanding. There should not be any attempt on the part of the majority community whether Hindu or Muslim, to coerce the minorities to give up their religious celebrations. This is the true spirit of tolerance."

He further says: "At the same time the minorities should undoubtedly act in such a manner as to show that they appreciate the goodwill and tolerance of the majority and do nothing to offend their sentiment

Mr. Suhrawardy concludes: 'Let us hope that both will keep peace under all circumstances even though provocation may be offered from mischievous parties."

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Problems Of Asia No Less Pressing Than Europe's

Mrs. Pandit Urges U. S. Co-operation For Prompt Solution

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, addressing the Foreign Policy Association luncheon here today, said: "What has the new India to say to the United States? We recognise the pre-eminence which your country enjoys in the world today, its leadership in many fields, and its great moral authority in international affairs.

PROBLEMS OF ASIA

"Quite legitimately, the interest of the United States has been very largely directed towards the pressing problems of Europe. We do not grudge that. But let us not forget that the problems of Asia are no less pressing.

"Apart from the immediate problem of distress created by famine no less than by world economic conditions, apart from the problems arising from the conflict of colonial powers and dependent peoples, there is the major question of the economic and social rejuvenation of the peoples of Asia, without prompt solution of which world economy will at all times remain precarious and unbalanced.

"The world cannot allow these vast areas to remain undeveloped or their people to live in social conditions which do not conform to the standards which all recognise to be necessary for the development of human personality

"For historic reasons America had not so far devoted the attention it deserved to this question.

"Nor can it be claimed that the leaders of America or this great democracy has the background or training for the proper appreciation of the problems of Asia and particularly of India.

MORAL LEADERSHIP.

"It appears to me that one of the most urgent problems which faces America, if it desires to exercise fairly and equitably its moral leadership of the world, is a greater appreciation of the complex issues of the social background, historical setting and political development of the peoples of Asia

"Asia will have a great say in the affairs of the world and its rapid development on free and democratic lines should be the aim of both America and India.

"It is in this field that we can cooperate wholeheartedly to our mutual benefit

"If the problem of the political changeover from British to Indian control had not arisen at the end of a long war, India might have escaped with comparatively little strain on her new administration.

"To-day, we have not only famine immediately ahead of us but also numerous social and economic problems for which the masses in India expect almost immediate solution.

"Their impatience is intelligible. But it constitutes a grave factor for the Government which took charge of the country only two months ago under circumstances of exceptional difficulty.

"The people of the United States seem under the impression that the danger to peace is only in Europe. May I point out that the danger exists also in Asia, more insidious perhaps, and therefore less obvious to the distant spectator"

shown to be a usurpation hardly worth fighting for."

NEGRO COMPLAINT TO U.N.O.

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 17. (IPA): The National Association for the advancement of Coloured People, the largest Negro organisation in the United States with over half-million membership, has submitted a memorandum to UNO accusing the United States of discrimination against American Negroes.

The memorandum characterises the present position as "caste system for black founded upon colour discrimination, intimidation and mob violence."

SOVIET PROPOSAL DEFEATED

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 17 (UPA): The colonial powers, led by Britain, the United States, France and the Netherlands, today defeated, 19 to 13, the Soviet attempt, strongly backed by the Arab states, to permit non-self-government territories to participate in the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East without first obtaining the consent of their governing powers.

"U. N. SHOULD CREATE 'LITTLE NUREMBERG'"

Pakistan Support; Ukraine On Question Of War-Criminals

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Oct. 18 (Reuter). Pakistan last night proposed that the United Nations should create a "Little Nuremberg" to study more carefully the question of remaining war criminals in the world. Following charges by Yugoslavia and the Ukraine that some war criminals and quislings were being harboured by the United Kingdom and the United States, Pakistan's A. S. Pirazada told the General Assembly's Legal Committee that a Judicial Committee on the same principle as the court at Nuremberg be appointed "to go into the whole question of these criminals If there is a 'prima facie' case established against them then they should be sent back to their respective countries for trial"

Jews Ready To Face The Worst

LAKE SUCCESS (New York) October 18. (Reuter): Moshe Shertok the Jewish agency's political leader, told the United Nations Palestine Committee here that in the event of a "vacuum" in Palestine after Britain's withdrawal at the end of the year 'we pray that a clash may be avoided, but it is our duty to be ready for the worst. I think we shall be ", he added.

"The practical difficulty and international complications which might arise from a new political settlement in Palestine would be smaller and less serious in the event of a United Nations decision than without" he added. "For let it not be assumed that in the latter case trouble would be localised. It would implicate countries near and far in a chaotic manner'

Yesterday's statement by Mr. Arthur Creech, the British Colonial Secretary, repeating Britain's intention to withdraw completely unless a solution was found acceptable to both sides, may or may not have "opened slightly the door which his former announcement had practically closed But the prospect of British co-operation in the (partition) solution advocated by two great powers (the United States and Soviet Russia) is still clouded by uncertainty," he added.

Jamal Husseini leader of the Arab Higher Committee, will reply today when both Arabs and Jews are expected to make final statements before consideration of resolution begins.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO U. N. E. S. C. O.

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 17, (Reuter): Mr. Gandhi, giving his opinion on "The rights of man" in a letter published today in the United Nations' Weekly Bulletin, says. "I learned from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from a duty well done."

Mr Gandhi's letter is one of 60 answers replying a request by U.N.E.S.C.O. to thinkers and philosophers throughout the world for their thoughts and opinions.

On the basis of the answers a report will be submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva next December.

Mr. Gandhi's letter, addressed to Dr. Julian Huxlew, U.N.E.S.C.O. Secretary-General is given prominence in the bulletin.

Mr. Gandhi adds: "The very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world. From this one fundamental statement perhaps it is easy enough to define the duties of man and woman and correlate every right to some corresponding duty to be first performed. Every other right can be

Progressive Curtailment Of Rationing

Thakurdas Committee Suggests Lessening Of Govt. Burden

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A.P.I.): A recommendation to adopt concrete steps to help to diminish Government's responsibility in the matter of rationing is believed to have been suggested in an interim report which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Food Committee has submitted to the Government of India.

Sir Pursnotamdas and other members of the Committee held a number of meetings with the Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha who is now looking after the Food Portfolio as Dr. Rajendra Prasad is away from the capital for health reasons.

It is believed that the report makes a suggestion for progressive curtailment of the rationing areas and, to begin with, certain new areas which came under rationing recently might be "released" And to this extent the responsibility of the Government in the matter of rationing would be decreased.

REDUCING BURDEN ON CENTRE

A second suggestion made, it is understood is, for a progressive divestment of the responsibility of the Centre and to see that as far as possible the Provincial Governments stood on their own feet. This, of course, does not mean that the Centre will have no obligations whatsoever but it could not be called upon to play the role of "Santa Claus" every time there is trouble.

It is pointed out that it is high time that some check is exercised in the matter of imports which is causing the greatest drain possible on our foreign exchange resources. Of the imports received nearly half of it would go to the building up of "strategic reserves" to meet contingencies. Further, free movement of most of the grains and pulses and cereals with the exception of rice, wheat and jowar has been recommended which would mean, except for these three staple commodities, the rest of the cereal class would be decontrolled.

Fool-proof measures to make procuremen: in the provinces and states a success have also been recommended.

BIGGEST FIRE IN ENGLAND SINCE WAR

GOOLE (Yorkshire), Oct. 18, (Reuter): Fire causing damage estimated at £1,000,000 broke out in a warehouse at the docks here early today. It was one of the biggest fires in North of England since the end of the war.

The premises, owned by Aire and Calder Navigation Company, were used as a bonded Warehouse by customs and fire fed by whisky, sugar and nuts rapidly engulfed the whole building covering an area of nearly 100 yards square of dockside.

Fought by fire brigades from seven towns, the fire which could be seen from 30 miles away was got under control after about three hours.

All shipping was moved from the dockside soon after the outbreak.

STOP PRESS

"BANNER BOMBS" IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18, (Reuter): Two "banner bombs" exploded in Jerusalem tonight alerting all police and troops in the city. They consisted of banners strung across the streets with explosives attached at either end.

TRANSJORDAN FRONTIER FORCE SHIFTED

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18, (Reuter): The Transjordan Frontier Force—a British Imperial Force—has moved its headquarters from Zerka, east of Amman, the Transjordan Capital, to Rosh Pinna in Eastern Galilee for "administrative reasons", it was officially stated here today.

U.N. AGREEMENTS WITH INTERNATIONAL BANK

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 18, (Reuter): In face of Soviet opposition, the Joint Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations General Assembly today overwhelmingly approved the United Nations agreements with the International Bank for re-construction and the International Monetary Fund.

HINDUSTANI IN ROMAN SCRIPT

Frank Anthony's Resolution For Consembly

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A P. I.): Mr. Frank Anthony, President of the All-India, Anglo-Indian Association, has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the forthcoming Session of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) recommending that, Hindustani be the first Official Language of India, that it be written in the Roman Script, and that Government lay down a scheme covering a period of at least ten years, by which Hindustani will take its place as the first Official Language of the country. It also recommends that wherever any University in India decides to change the English medium of instruction, this change be made from English to Hindustani.

HYDERABAD PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE?

Nizam's Reservations On Defence And Foreign Affairs

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A.P.I.): The pessimism initially felt at the outcome of the talks that are now taking place between the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten and the Hyderabad Delegation still persists, according to informed quarters here.

The Delegation resumed its discussions with the Governor-General today, when Mr. V P Menon was present. There is likely to be a further Conference tomorrow after which the Delegation will return to Hyderabad to report to the Nizam.

It is understood that the present phase of these negotiations are of a conclusive character and the result of the talks are expected to be announced in the next few days. It is pointed out in this connection that the basis of the present talks centred round a temporary Draft Standstill Agreement put up by the Nizam covering the three subjects, Defence Foreign Affairs and Communications.

The proposed Agreement, it is understood, made reservations in regard to Defence and the conduct of Foreign Affairs and this was unacceptable to the Government of India. A number of alternatives have been suggested and discussed but the final upshot will be known in the next few days.

Acharya Kripalani discussing problems of evacuees with members of Central Hindu Sikh Minority Protection Board.

No Place For English Language In India

Mahatma Expects Even Anglo-Indians To Have Working Knowledge Of Hindustani

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (API): Speaking after the prayers, Mahatma Gandhi referred to letters he had been receiving in connection with the opinion expressed by him about the adoption of Hindustani as the national language. He had no doubt that Hindustani would be the best suited common language for all Indians. Neither Persianised Urdu nor Sanskritised Hindi could be easily understood by the masses.

A USURPATION

With the end of British Raj, English language had to go as the common medium of speech or the Court language. It was an usurpation. He honoured the English language in its own place. It could never become India's national language. An esteemed friend had, however, suggested that the English language was soon going to be displaced from the position that did not belong to it. But his harping on the subject, the writer feared, might transfer the dislike of the language to the people who spoke it, i.e., the English. The writer knew that if any such mishap occurred, he (Gandhiji) would be cut to the quick so much so that he might go mad with grief over the unexpected tragedy. The warning was timely.

The writer also warned him that he (Gandhiji) had to make allowance for the Anglo-Indians, the Goans and others with whom English had become the mother-tongue. Did Gandhiji ever contemplate that these would be suddenly dismissed for want of knowledge of Hindi or Hindustani whichever finally became the inter-provincial speech. The writer knew that he (Gandhiji) would never entertain any such idea.

Mahatma Gandhi said the writer was correct in his estimate. Nevertheless he did expect that within a given period they would all attain a working knowledge of Hindustani. No oppression should be felt by the minorities, however small they might be. There was need for the gentle handling of all questions.

QUESTION OF SCRIPT

The same earnest friend had reminded him that Gandhiji's insistence on the two scripts was likely to displace both and make room for the Roman script. His friend had partiality for the Roman script. Gandhiji did not share it. Nor did he fear that the two scripts would ever be displaced by the Roman.

VISITORS TO MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): Sardar Patel and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon. Mr. Suhrawardy met him again in the afternoon.

Mr Jayaprakash Narain called on Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon. Sardar Patel met Mahatma Gandhi again this afternoon.

SHEIKH ABDULLA CALLS ON MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): Sheikh Mohammed Abdulla had an hour's talk with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon. He attended Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meeting today.

Mr. Abdulla is likely to return to Kashmir on Wednesday.

PAKISTAN'S LANCASHIRE

KARACHI, Oct 18, (A. P. I.): Sir William Robert, Managing Director of the British Cotton and Ginning Association in Sind and the Punjab, who returned to Karachi tonight after a five-month stay in Manchester, told Associated Press of India that the Bahawalpur State intended to establish textile industry and he was deputed to negotiate and purchase machinery worth £250,000.

Sir William is leaving for Lahore on Monday.

MOSCOW INFORMATION ON INDIAN EXILE

Virendranath Chattopadhyaya Reported Dead

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): The Government of India, says a Communique have, for some time, been making enquiries regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, brother of Mrs Sarojini Naidu.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya had been in exile in Europe for the last 40 years and was last reported to be in Russia in 1937. The Government of India have now received information through their Embassy in Moscow, that Mr. Chattopadhyaya adopted Russian citizenship and died of sclerosis of heart on Dec 2, 1941

SIND GOODWILL GESTURE FOR ID

KARACHI, Oct. 18, (A.P.I.): As a gesture of goodwill and harmony between the two communities, the Sind Provincial Peace Board, under the leadership of the Premier, Mr. M. A. Khuhro, has decided to arrange for joint celebrations of Bakri Id and Dusserah. The celebrations will include joint at-homes and distribution of sweets and flowers.

Efforts are also being made to stop cow-slaughter on this occasion.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Previous Closing	31.96
Today's Opening	31.97
Difference	+1
Today's Closing	32.22
Difference	+26

LAST QUOTATION

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	466	0
Cotton Jarila March	470	0
Silver Bullion	153	10
Gold Forward	100	10
Sovereign	66	8

No English In Three Secondary Classes

Bombay Education Council's Recommendation

POONA, OCT. 18, (A. P. I.): THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATION COUNCIL MET TODAY UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED THAT ENGLISH SHOULD BE ABOLISHED WITH EFFECT FROM JUNE 1948 FROM THE FIRST STANDARD OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND IN THE SUCCEEDING TWO YEARS FROM THE SECOND AND THIRD STANDARDS, SO THAT IN THREE YEARS ENGLISH WILL BE ABOLISHED IN THE FIRST THREE STANDARDS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS WILL BE EXEMPTED FROM THIS REQUIREMENT AND THE CASE OF OTHER ENGLISH TEACHING SCHOOLS WILL BE FURTHER CONSIDERED.

LEAD FOR ALL PARTIES CONVENTION

Nationalist Muslims' Appeal For Reorientation Of Policy

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): Two Nationalist Muslim leaders—Mr. Shamsul Huq, former Deputy Mayor of Calcutta and Mr Syed R. Muslim—in a joint statement suggest that the Muslim Minority in the Indian Union should now "most emphatically repudiate the two-nation theory and have no allegiance whatsoever to the Muslim League Party, which has to be liquidated in the Indian Union at once".

They say: An controversy over the question of Muslim League allegiance to the Indian Union has been finally set at rest by the recent categorical statements of Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman and other Muslim League leaders of the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bombay and Bengal pledging unreserved loyalty to the Indian Union."

Still further, Mr. Jinnah has asked the Muslims of India to "reorganise themselves and create the right leadership which should give them the correct lead in these perilous times" In this context, they add, the Muslim M. L. As. of West Bengal elected on Muslim League ticket should resign forthwith to show their bona fides and seek re-election in new atmosphere

The two leaders appeal to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Hossein Ahmad Madani and other Muslim leaders in the country to take the lead for all parties' convention as "the new situation created by the transfer of power calls for new orientation of policy and approach to the problems of politics and administration".

Shankarrao Deo On Congress Democracy

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress who is on a week's tour of East Punjab along with Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Minister without Portfolio, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Sardar Partapsingh Hairon, Civil Supplies Minister, and addressed a largely attended public meeting in Jallianwala Bagh under the auspices of the City Congress Committee. Seth Radhakishan presided

Mr. Deo pointed out that the freedom they had achieved on August 15 was only a means to remove hindrance to their efforts to create true democracy. Swaraj or democracy, which was the constant ideal of the Congress, would be a society with complete equality between all citizens irrespective of caste or creed. He said: "no one religion or province will dominate, whatever may happen in Pakistan As far as the Indian Dominion is concerned we refuse to distinguish between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims before Law. The responsibility for strengthening the two-month old Government of India and making it a true democracy rests on us all."

Mr. Deo added: We cannot blame British for our difficulties any more. We must help the Government to stamp out the black market and corruption by refusing to accept or give, bribes or to buy or sell at black-market rates."

Gandhi-Day Celebrations In Geneva

GENEVA, (By Air Mail)

A public meeting was held in the University Hall in Geneva on the 3rd inst., to celebrate the 78th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi under the auspices of the Indo-Swiss Friendship Association. The Hall was packed to the full and Professor Edmond Privat, of Neuchatel University, addressed the meeting on Gandhiji's life. Mr. D P Karmarkar, Indian Delegate to the International Trade Conference, presided. The Swiss national flag and the Indian Tricolour were prominently displayed on the dais.

In the course of his opening remarks, after referring to the achievement of Indian Independence under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, Mr. Karmarkar said.

"For us, Indians, he is the architect of modern India. He symbolises the best in Indian culture and traditions. His life is a perennial fount of inspiration to my countrymen. But the outstanding aspect of his life is that he belongs as much to the world as to India His love knows no barrier but encompasses all mankind. He strives for "peace and goodwill" not only in India, but in the whole world. He has enabled India to achieve freedom and I humbly think that if humanity seeks to achieve real peace and freedom as visualised by the United Nations, it must need hearken to his message of TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE."

Professor Privat in the course of his speech congratulated India and Britain for having settled their long conflict without war. This was chiefly due to Mr Gandhi's insistence on non-violence. He and his discipline gave great example to the world by showing a better way of fighting for justice, than by hating and killing. What was happening now in the Punjab should not make us forget this great historical novelty. Peace minded people all over the world should thank India for giving mankind such a noble character ever ready for sacrifice. For our dark times his life is an inspiration for millions of men and women outside India.

Temple Entry Bill In Bombay Council

Sanatanist Demonstration Against Measure Evokes No Enthusiasm

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, October 18.

The Bombay Legislative Council today gave its approval to three Bills as they emerged from the Lower House and went on to consider a fourth one, namely, the Bill to Entitle Harijans to enter into and perform worship in temples and other places of worship.

SANATANIST SHOW

Because of the presence of this Bill on the order paper, a small group of about a dozen Sanatani Hindus tried to stage a mild demonstration in front of the Council Hall. As they field in early in the morning under the leadership of Mr. Gopal Sastry Gore the polce, unaware of their intentions, obviously allowed them to infiltrate. But as Appa Sastry Upadhyaya, one of the group, started making a speech while the rest of the company stood by holding their flags, the police intervened and asked them to move out. They went out to the gate. but later decided they should shout some slogans thereby committing a further breach of the order banning demonstrations near the Legislature whereupon some ten of them were taken to the police station.

The proceedings of the Council, however, went on undisturbed.

SOMAN SUCCEEDS PAKVASA

The day opened with the unanimous election of Mr. R. G. Soman as President of the Council in place of Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa now appointed Governor of the Central Provinces. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, tendered respectful congratulations to Mr. Soman on his election. Mr. Kher was followed by Messrs. D. V. Belvi, N. S. Desai, G. S. Mahajani, R. R. Bakhale, R. N. Mandlik, and Sir Abdul Latif Haji Hazrat Khan, all of whom joined in congratulating Mr. Soman who replied in suitable terms.

TWO BILLS PASSED

The Council then passed two Bills, the Bill for restricting the movement of habitual offenders and the Bill to provide for the Transfer and Continuation of certain industrial disputes.

Speaking on the former Bill Mr. Morarji Desai said that the Criminal Tribes Act should no longer be on the Statute Book because it presupposed that a whole tribe could be criminal by birth. At the same time the criminal settlements could not be disbanded all at once and the population of the settlement left to fend for themselves. This Bill intended to make provision to release persons who could not be classed habitual offenders after making proper arrangements for them and at the same time taking restrictive action against persons who might prove a menace to society..

LAND REFORM

The Council then passed through all stages the Bill to provide for the prevention of fragmentation and the consolidation of agricultural holdings This Bill which was first introduced in the Legislative Assembly in its autumn session last year and took a whole year spread over three sessions to go through all its stages in that House secured the approval of the Council in about one hour.

N. S. Desai who said he had opposed similar legislation when it was first introduced twenty years ago, supported the Bill today. Other speakers included Mr. A. E. Patel, Mr. M. G. Gopi, and Mr. F. D. Ghodke. Only the last named member raised a number of difficulties and urged postponement of consideration of the Bill. As, however, he spoke in Kannada the Revenue Member did not understand what he had to say.,

Mr. A. E. Patel had tabled series of amendments to this Bill. The amendments fell into two classes. One was designed to extend the time limits of various processes under the Bill so as to delay its coming into operation. The other was intended to secure exemption to Wakf lands.

He only pressed one amendment in each set as a sample and finding no other voice except his own willing to to say "Aye" to them, desisted from moving the rest. Mr. Morarji Desai, however, speaking on one of the amendments relating to land attached to Masjids said that these could claim no special exemption.. Actually the time had come when nothing should be allowed to come in the way of public interest. But in reality although the temples and Masjids were sacred, the lands attached to them could not also be regarded as sacred. In any case, they would not suffer as they would be offered alternative land.

TEMPLE ENTRY

The career of the House in the only approval of Bills was, however, stalled by Mr. R. N. Mandlik who spoke for over an hour opposing the Bill to enable Harijans to enter the temples introduced by Mr. G. D. Tapase and had not finished speaking when the House rose for the day. He was not, however, opposed to the entry of Harijans into temples. The burden of his speech was that the matter should be left to the slow education of public opinion. The Sanatanists who also were part and parcel of the people of this country should not be subjected to coercion by legislation in the matter of their faith.

EGYPT DISAPROVES PARTITION OF INDIA

Madhavlal Bhatt's Impressions Of His Tour

BOMBAY, Oct. 18 (A.P.I.): Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Indian Delegate to the International Rotary Conference held recently in America, who has returned to Bombay stated in an interview that the Americans were ignorant about Indian affairs. They did not have a clear picture of what was happening in the country

Mr. Bhatt, who also visited England and Egypt, said that the British mind had not changed yet, although India had been declared independent.

Referring to Egypt, Mr. Bhatt stated that Egyptians were not pleased with the partition of India. They wished that India was kept united because the partition of Egypt and Sudan had taught them a good lesson.

The Egyptians were willing to establish close relationship with India, Mr. Bhatt added, and that could be done by appointing Trade Commissioner or High Commissioner in Egypt who could look after the interest of Indian business community.

BURMA'S READINESS TO HELP INDIA

High Commissioner On Strengthening Of Mutual Ties

NEW DELHI, Oct 18, (A. P. I.): U. Win, the Burmese High Commissioner in India arrived here by air today, accompanied by his two sons.

In a statement to the Press U. Win said, "I have come to represent Free Burma in the Capital of Free India for the first time in the history of the two countries. Both the countries are entering into a new chapter and the free and unhampered intercourse opened now before them will, I am confident, lead to better understanding and the strengthening of ties that have already existed between them.

The people of Burma are very much distressed by the news of the present sufferings in India and with their traditional generosity are ready to render all possible help to India in her difficulties."

The Burmese High Commissioner was received at the aerodrome by the Members of the Burma Supply Mission and the Burmese Community here.

LORD ADDISON IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): Lord Addison, Lord Privy Seal and Secretary for Commonwealth Relations in His Majesty's Government, arrived here today from Karachi. He is staying at Government House as guest of the Governor-General and is expected to meet Cabinet Ministers.

OIL AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

Persian Premier To Report

TEHERAN, Oct. 18, (Reuter): Ghavam Es Sultaneh, the Persian Prime Minister, told Reuter he would abide by his decision doubted by the Press, to report to the Majlis (Parliament) tomorrow morning on negotiations with Russia about the April, 1946 Oil Agreement, "including my activities as Premier in the past 19 months".

The Speaker of the Majlis has invited 12 members for a preliminary discussion of the Premier's report today.

An Official announcement yesterday that the Premier would make his statement this week-end was followed by reports that Persian Frontier-post Commanders in two districts adjoining Russian territory had proclaimed Martial Law.

Under the 50-year Soviet-Persian Oil Agreement, Persia would hold 49 per cent of the shares for the first 25 years, and the remaining 51 per cent would belong to Russia. After 25 years the shares and profits would be equally divided.

Communist Propaganda In Philippines

MANILA. (Reuter). Secretary of the Interior Jose C. Zulueta said definite proofs of activities of Chinese Communists aimed at propagating communism in the Philippines had been secured by the military police command.

He added that the presence of Chinese Communists in Manila and nearby provinces, particularly Pampanga whose rough terrain and mountains afford protection to Central Luzon's Hukbalahaps, had been verified by the MP's who reported the establishment of Chinese Communist headquarters here.

BOXER MAKES 12th ESCAPE FROM POLICE

FLORENCE, (Reuter): The Austrian war criminal, Fritz Monz—a former European university boxing champion who has caused the Allied and Italian police much trouble in the past—is said to have escaped from the Allied Military Police for the 12th time since he was arrested at Taranto. more than three years ago.

Now he is reported here to have escaped from a train at Bolzano station, Northern Italy, while he was being taken from Vienna to Leghorn under strict guard.

PRECIOUS GEMS FROM EAST SEIZED

MELBOURNE: (Reuter). A series of raids on ships trading from the East in which contraband was seized culminated when customs men confiscated packages of uncut diamonds, rubies and sapphires in the British freighter Chyebassa in Melbourne.

The gems, wrapped in envelopes, were stuffed in out-of-the-way corners, in lockers and in niches along the walls.

Customs officials allege they were smuggled from Colombo. They say only one man was involved in the attempt at smuggling and it was not connected with the regular black market trade with the East.

Exact value of the haul of gems, which include Rangoon diamonds and moonstones is not known.

644,000,000 RUSSIAN BOOKS SINCE WAR!

MOSCOW, (Reuter): Thirty-three thousand book titles totalling 644,000,000 copies have been published in the U.S.S.R. in the two post-war years. This year average book edition is about 20,000 copies, which exceeds the pre-war average.

Notwithstanding the destruction of the painting and publishing industry in the Ukraine and White Russia, more than 62,000,000 have been issued in the Ukraine and 11,000,000 in White Russia.

About one-third of all the book titles deal with political and economic subjects. One quarter are scientific—more than in the pre-war year of 1940.

Interest in technical literature, at present issued by 32 publishing houses has increased; in great demand are also books on agriculture, including the works of outstanding Russian scientists, descriptions of improved farming methods evolved by rural Stakhanovites, and manuals for tractor and combine harvester drivers!

SOVIETS AT AL AZHAR

CAIRO: (Reuter). Moslem students from the Soviet Union may be entering Islam's Al Azhar University shortly.

The Russian Government has contacted the Egyptian Government in this connection and the Azhar authorities have no objection since similar requests are accepted from other states, provided the applicants fulfil the necessary qualifications

The matter has been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consideration before an official reply is sent to the Russian Government.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Minister, inaugurating the Oilseeds Committee meeting in New Delhi.

"HE MADE A SMALL BUDGET GO A LONG WAY"

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Tribute To Dr. Das Gupta At Farewell Function

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Much remains to be done before the problem of Bombay's infant mortality is solved", declared Dr. Das Gupta, Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, at a party given to him this evening by municipal employees before his departure to New Delhi to assume the post of Deputy Director-General of Medical Services.

Dr. Das Gupta suggested the Executive Health Officer should be relieved of his many administrative duties if he was to devote the needed attention to purely health questions. He expressed satisfaction that Bombay had coped up with the many problems that followed in the wake of the war and the overcrowding.

Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, expressed confidence that Dr. Das Gupta, as the Deputy Director-General of Medical Services, would expedite the solution of the country's medical problems, especially those that had arisen due to the influx of refugees. "While in Bombay, he made a small budget go a long way in safeguarding the city's health", he said.

Col. Jelal Shah, Dr. Master, Dr. Miss Machado and Dr. C. S. Patel praised the services rendered to the city by Dr. Gupta.

Dr. Das Gupta hopes to return to the Bombay Municipality after a year of service with the Government of India.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Ashvin Shud 5, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 4, 1366.
Parsi: Ardibehest 16, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-34 a.m., Sunset: 6-14 p.m.
Hightide: 03-02, 14-23 Lowtide: 08-50, 20-31.

...day's Engagements

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting of tenants of Bombay to protest against the objectionable clauses in the Rent Control Bill at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. today Sjt. Adam Adil will preside. Sjts. G. G. Mehta, S. S. Kavlekar and Jatubhai Mehta and others will speak on the occasion.

STUDY CIRCLE: Smt. Kamaladevi to speak on "Independence and the states" at 2-30 p.m. today at Aryan Education Society's High School Hall.

JUHU CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES: Opening ceremony at Juhu North, Opp. Theosophical Colony at 5-30 p.m. today.

"PATHARE KSHATRIYA VAKTRUTWOTTEJAK SAMAJ: Dr. N.R. Tawde, will deliver a lecture on the "Radar" at the Vanmali Hall Dadar, at 6 p.m. today.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Mr. Shayamlal Ghoyal will deliver a lecture on "Duty of Arya Samaj" at 9 a.m. today at Samaj Hall, Borabazar St. Fort.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi at 7 p.m. today when Shri Pt. Amarsinghji Verma will deliver lecture on Today's Time.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. Y. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Mr. D. C. Amin on "Political future of India" at 5 p.m. today at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 'The Inner Man' is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at 6-15 p.m. today at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Mr. K. A. Padhye will deliver a public lecture at 9-45 a.m. today at Nair Building (Powells Ltd Office) Lamington Road, on Lord Buddha's Real Mission in Life.

HINDU STUDENTS FEDERATION: Pandit Anandpriyaji, President, All India States Hindu Sabha, will address a public meeting at 6-30 p.m. today at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road, when he will speak on 'Hindu Mahasabha Policy Towards Indian States"

INDIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION: At Poddar College (Matunga) from today at 10 a.m. Dr. Mukraj Anand to open the exhibition.

All-India Weather

POONA, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 18th Oct. 1947:—

Ahmedabad 93 71 0 22.3 minus 5.9, Ahmednagar 89 71 0 25.7 plus 6.1, Allahabad 92 65 0 33.1 minus 4.5, Aurangabad 92 70 0 25.8 plus 1.3, Baroda 94 64 0 27.7 nil, Belgaum 83 67 0 35.0 minus 7.9, Benares 92 64 0 26.2 minus 11.1, Bhuj 92 68 0 9.1 minus 2.3, BOMBAY 89 76 0 73.6 plus 4.9, Calcutta 95 77 0 56.4 plus 5.6, Cochin 85 75 0.2 102.1 plus 21.1, Colombo 84 75 0.4 37.5 plus 8.3, Delhi 92 64 0 18.4 minus 4.0, Gulbarga 88 71 0.6 27.3 plus 2.9, Hyderabad 87 71 T 33.6 plus 9.9, Karachi 84 70 0 2.0 minus 4.1, Madras 89 77 0.1 21.3 plus 1.1, Mahabaleshwar 78 62 T 205.1 minus 49.4, Mangalore 85 75 T 121.1 plus 6.2, Marmagao 87 77 0 104.6 plus 11.4, Mysore 83 69 0.1 17.0 minus 1.1, Nagpur 92 65 0 38 37.3 nil, Palghat 88 76 T 63.6 nil, Patna 91 71 0 40.1 minus 2.1, Poona 91 71 0 21.1 minus 0.9, Rajkot 92 66 0 16.0 minus 7.6, Ranchi 84 67 0 47.6 minus 1.6, Sholapur 93 71 0.1 26.4 plus 3.9, Simla 60 48 0 39.3 minus 7.6, Trivandrum 87 74 0.1 42.3 plus 6.7.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 19.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 9-0 J. G. Gore (Bhajan) 9-15 Sureshbabu Mane (Miyaki Todi) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 "Lokjeevan" A musical feature in Gujarati 12-15 p.m. Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik (Megh) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Shamla Mazgaonkar (Sughrai) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 Shamla Mazgaonkar (Sindura) 4-50 Mohammad Siddiq (Ghazal) 5-0 Muralidhar Saraf (Violin) 5-15 Gammat Jammat Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 Sitar Recital By Azimkhan 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 J. G. Gore (Vocal) 6-30 Mahammad Siddiq (Ghazal) 6-45 Rasmandal 7-0 Niruttibuwa Sarnaik (Barari) 7-30 Shridhar Parsekar (Violin) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 Yasnaya Polyana Feature in Gujarati 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 M. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Pakke Gane 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners. 61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—9-0 p.m. Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik (Darbari Kanada) 10-0 Shamla Mazagaonkar (Bahar) 10-20 Sureshababu Mane (Darbari Kanada).

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 20-10-47:—Thunder-showers may be fairly widespread in the Karnatak, Marathawada, south Desh and south Mawal.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will decrease in the Karnatak Marathawada, south Desh and south Mawal and increase in Telungana.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

BRITAIN VERSUS HOLLYWOOD

As far as I can recall, British producers have not, till recently, ventured on a re-make of a successful Hollywood film, though the reverse has often been the case, as for example GASLIGHT, which was made in England with DIANA WYNYARD and ANTON WOLBROOK, having been remade, across the Big Pond, with INGRID BERGMAN and CHARLES BOYER.

Though Bergman won the Academy Award for her performance as the frightened wife of a homicidal maniac, I personally preferred Wynyard's more restrained interpretation of the role. But neither actress conveyed dramatic depth as forcefully as did that brilliant artiste, GWEN FRANCON DAVIS, by whose rendering of the role I remember being carried away completely when I first saw this psychological thriller at the Globe a few months before the outbreak of the late war.

Many of you doubtless remember the ENSA production of the same drama on the boards of the local Excelsior, during the war years. Having seen the original West End play, I must confess I was left cold by the amateurish effort of the touring company.

VIVIEN LEIGH IN GARBO ROLE

Now comes the news that Alexander Korda has ventured to remake ANNA KARENINA from the famous Tolstoy classic. Remembering how Korda upset all expectations by presenting, in his THIEF OF BAGDAD, a fantasy far removed from the popular romance made as a silent film by the senior FAIRBANKS, one cannot but shudder at the fate that "Anna Karenina" might suffer at the hands of this individualist.

This London Film venture seems a "beknighted" one, for playing under the baton of Sir Alexander himself, will be SIR RALPH RICHARDSON in the part of Anna's wronged and stern husband and VIVIEN LEIGH, in private life LADY OLIVIER, in the title role.

How many of you remember Vivien Leigh in her early British films before she captured audiences with her Scarlett O'Hara in GONE WITH THE WIND? The last film she made in Britain before migrating to Hollywood, was one that I can still recall—not for Leigh's performance, but rather that of CHARLES LAUGHTON. The film was called ST. MARTIN'S LANE after the street which houses several London theatres. Leigh played the part of a struggling young actress who is helped to fame by an unprepossessing man hopelessly infatuated with her, the role being rendered with pathos by Laughton.

Personally, I have never been able to appraise the dramatic worth of Vivien Leigh who, I feel, is somewhat overrated. Admitted she has a sort of piquant beauty, but her acting career seems to have been more a matter of luck than talent. The part of Scarlett was one that would have precipitated any unknown actress, with reasonable ability, into the limelight, considering the amazing success of the best-selling, novel and the publicity 'ballyhoo' that accompanied the casting of the main character. Actually, I thought OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND'S Melanie head and shoulders above Leigh's Scarlett.

In LADY HAMILTON, though Leigh appeared lovely, her performance in the title role compared ill with her husband LAURENCE OLIVIER'S powerful Lord Nelson. Returning to London, she is reported to have scorned success before the footlights, in Wilde's LADY WINTERMERE'S FAN, if I am not mistaken, and in a modern play. As to her characterisation of CLEOPATRA, the less said of it the better.

Enacting the role of Vrousky, Anna's guardee lover, is a newcomer, "KIERON MOORE, who hails from Dublin's famous Abbey Theatre.

ALWAYS A GARBO ROLE

In the hearts of mature picture-fans who can recall the days of the silent 'flickers', the part of Anna Karenina will always be associated with the great GARBO.

How many of you share my memory of her in the tragic role in the silent version, absurdly called LOVE? Vrousky, in that picture, was played by the dashing JOHN GILBERT looking resplendant in Imperial Russian uniform. What a fine couple these two stars made in this, as well as other films, such as A WOMAN OF AFFAIRS (an adaptation of Michael Arlen's best seller of the twenties, "The Green Hat", remade as a talkie with CONSTANCE BENNETT and HERBERT MARSHALL) and FLESH AND THE DEVIL.

Following her singular triumph in QUEEN CHRISTINA, Garbo again played Anna Karenina in her third—last film before her unfortunate retirement. This time, FREDERIC MARCH was cast as VROUSKY and BASIL RATHBONE as the husband. FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW played the young son.

Garbo's scenes in the film are hard to forget. I can still recall how, without a single spoken word, she moved audiences as she was ordered out of the house by her husband who had caught her secretly visiting her son. While Rathbone stood on the top of the stairs shouting in proper satistic tones, Garbo climbed down the stairs, her face suggesting all the pent-up agony of the broken-hearted mother torn from her son because of her fatal love for Vrousky. And the last scene of all, when one saw the shadows flitting across the tragic countenance of Anna as she prepared to fling herself before an in-coming train— how can one ever forget it? And how can one accept Vivien Leigh in a role so inextricably linked with a truly great artiste such as Garbo?

RICHARDSON WELL-CAST

I also have my doubts of the twenty-two years old Kieron Moore stepping into the shoes of the vital Gilbert and the experienced March. Olivier would have been ideally cast in the role, but then he appears to be busy with his Hamlet in which JEAN SIMMONS has replaced Vivien Leigh, who was originally meant for the part of Ophelia, but had to withdraw owing to an unfortunate development of tuberculosis at the time "Hamlet" went into production.

The role whose casting inspires absolute confidence, is that of the husband, whom Ralph Richardson can be relied upon to make as forceful as did Rathbone.

In the Garbo versions, Hollywood made Levin, an important character in the book itself, an insignificant person. Let us hope that Korda does not fall into the same error.

That's all till next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (foreign films) and Saturday (Indian pictures).

Sind Hindu Samiti's Appeal To India Govt. For Restitution Of Property

BOMBAY, Oct. 18, (A.P.I.): The Sind Hindu Seva Samiti, Bombay, has drawn the attention of the Government of India to the order of the Government of Sind "forbidding the removal from Sind of all the materials used in any industry, even small scale ones, and of all articles of merchandise".

In a resolution adopted by it, the Samiti says that the orders of the Sind Government are "unjust and in violation of the Stand-Still Agreement between the two Dominions". The Samiti urges that there should be "high level effective arrangement on Governmental basis in case the Pakistan Government continues to expropriate private properties. "The Samiti also urges the Government of India "to insist on the Government of Sind to return all the articles seized or forfeited from the migrating families.

KERALA SOCIALIST ARRESTED

TRICHUR, Oct. 18. (A.P.I.): Mr. M. P. Menon, Kerala Socialist worker, has been arrested this morning under Section 92 of Cochin Cr. P.C. (Security Proceedings).

The arrest, it is learnt, is in connection with the demonstrations held last Monday in front of the Legislative Council at Ernakulam as a protest against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which necessitated the abrupt adjournment of the House about two hours earlier than usual.

"BURMA LOOKS FORWARD TO BRITAIN'S FRIENDSHIP"

Thakin Nu's Talk In B.B.C. Greeting British People

LONDON, Oct. 17 (Reuter).—Thakin Nu, Burmese Prime Minister, told Britain tonight shortly after signing the independence treaty that severing of Burma's political bond with the British empire would paradoxically enough bring her nearer Britain.

Speaking over the British Broadcasting Corporation Radio Thakin Nu said: "In the past admiration for Britain and the British was marred by our resentment at being ruled by her. Today that resentment has vanished. We willingly grasp the hand of friendship offered by her and now there is nothing to impair our admiration, regard and friendship".

Thakin Nu said that Burma looked forward to Britain's friendship in the difficult years ahead in her new position as a sovereign independent Republic.

"We in our turn will spare no pains to be a good friend to Britain in the part of the world in which Burma is situated and I avail myself now of the privilege of tendering from your historical capital city greeting and good wishes of the people of Burma to the people of Britain," he added.

The treaty marked the opening of a new chapter not only in the history of Burma but in the history of the world, he said for today an imperial power of its own free will and accord had agreed in friendship and goodwill to release a subject country from imperial sway and restore full sovereignty to be exercised outside the empire.

"To Burma the day brings recognition of her intending new status. To Britain it is no less a day of greatness for only a counrty truly great can make such a noble gesture to the world." Thakin Nu stated.

ANGLO-BURMESE TREATY

LONDON, Oct. 18, (Reuter): The terms of the Treaty will not be published until the reading of the Burma Independence Bill during the forthcoming session of Parliament, probably next Friday, according to official sources.

It was learned, however, that the Treaty probably is along the lines of Britain's pact with Transjordan and provides for re-entry of British forces to aid Burma's defence in an agreed emergency.

The Treaty probably also provides for regular consideration on major issues of foreign affairs and inclusion of a permanent British supply base in Burma.

In addition to the friendship Treaty, Britain and Burma have yet to sign the financial agreement regulating Burma's continued membership of the sterling area and the release of a pro portion of Burma's sterling balances.

CHRONICLE'S COMMENT ON TRANSFER OF POWER TO BURMA

LONDON, Oct. 18. (Reuter): The liberal "News Chronicle", in a comment on the transfer of power to Burma, said today: "Burma will be the first country freely to leave the British empire. But where domination has gone, friendship remains.

"Britain will watch Burma's fortunes with anxiety with sympathy and if need be, with help. The new country carries in her hands not only the happiness and prosperity of her own people, but also the vindication of two centuries of British history."

MURDER ACCUSED RELEASED DESPITE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Magistrate Compliments Officer For Getting C. I. D. Into Action

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Expressing surprise at the action of Inspector Pathan in discharging Ramchandra Luxman Mohtre, a murder accused, in spite of serious circumstantial evidence against him, Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, complimented Superintendent Kilbourne for moving the C.I.D. to get the accused re-arrested, and ordered the accused to be committed to the criminal session of the Bombay High Court to stand his trial on a charge of murder and abetment to murder.

The victim in the case was one Gaba Genu who was found murdered on the night of February 1 last on Lloyds Recreation Ground in the maidan behind Marine Drive. Luxman Vithu Thakur, another suspect in the case is stated to be absconding.

Nazir Mohamed Asaf, a witness in the case, had revealed to the police that on the night in question he was standing at a window of the upper storey of the Central Government Building, looking out on the B.B. and C.I. Railway line and the maidan behind. Suddenly he heard some commotion. He saw three men crossing to the Queens Road by railway overbridge. Two of them ran in the direction of the Churchgate Station. The third screened himself behind the bushes in the compound of the Central Government Building. His hands and clothes were stained with blood. This was accused Mohtre who was later handed over to the police. A search was made and victim Gaba's body was found lying in a pool of blood. The deceased was found to have a number of wounds round about his throat.

The prosecution had further shown that the accused was well-known to the deceased and that he had borrowed a sum of Rs. 250 from him. On questioned by the police the accused had given the name of the second accused Luxman Vithu. He was sent with a police constable to the Ferry Wharf in search of this accused. Luxman however was not found and his search was abandoned. It was at this stage that the accused was discharged by Inpector Pathan of the Esplanade Police Court. In view of the serious and substantial evidence that existed against the accused this action of the police officer appeared to the magistrate to be a very hasty one.

Superintendent Kilbourne of the C.I.D. who lives somewhere near the Central Government Building, and who had heard of the murder of the victim was not satisfied at the discharge of the accused. He therefore moved the C.I.D. and got the accused rearrested.

The magistrate found that the accused had not made any statement in the court nor had he offered any reasonable explanation of several incriminating circustances that had gone against him. In view of these facts he felt that there was ground enough to send the case to the jury. He therefore ordered the accused to be committed to sessions to stand his trial on a charge of murder.

Muslims Should Support It

Provisional Govt. Of Junagadh

RAJKOT, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The emphatic opinion that the Musalmans of Kathiawar should extend their wholehearted support to the Provisional Government of Junagadh formed recently under the leadership of Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, was expressed by Prof. Mohommad Habib, President of the All-India History Congress for 1947, in a communication to the Junagadh Provisional Government.

"If the Musalmans of Kathiawar took my advice," Prof. Habib said, "they would part every ounce of their energy at the service of the Provisional Government, so that Junagadh, when annexed to the Indian Union, may be governed according to the Congress creed and the principles of the Indian Constituent Assembly."

Cohtinuing he added: "The attempt of the Pakistan Government to get a foothold in Kathiawar and to turn a land with a Hindu majority into a 'Muslim State' is criminal and unjustified. We know what in practice this 'Muslim State' means. It means a State which indulges in all the crimes which Islam prohibits and ignores all the teachings of the Prophet. The promises made to the Hindu majority in Pakistan by Mr. Jinnah have been ignored and now the Pakistan Government is attempting to gain a foothold in Western India with a view to its future imperial and militant expansion. You will be doing a service not only to our motherland but to all mankind in stopping this. The sacred land of India must not be allowed to fall in the hands of any foreign power."

Concluding the Professor said: "The Mussalmans of Junagadh are entitled to a share in the Government of the State in accordance with their population. For them to make themselves a governing class is an act of crime, just as if the Hindus make themselves a governing class and establish a Hindu State would be equally a crime. This is the principle of the Congress and of the great teacher who has won independence of India."

WASHER CLEANS 100 LOCOMOTIVES A DAY

NEW YORK (Reuter): A locomotive washing machine capable of washing 100 railway engines a day is being used by one of the main United States railroads here.

The machine 300 feet long and 15 feet high, does the work of 40 men in a fraction of the time previously needed

The machine works with speed and precision: first the locomotive to be washed is put between four 10-foot high rotary brushes and four small horizontal brushes which scrub down the sides with oxadic acid. Then come the washers: they spin like pinwheels letting go with steam and water to clean the wheels and underpart of the locomotives

Finally eight more brushes on poles reach out and do the complete rinsing and polishing job.

TRANSFER OF PAKISTAN GOVT. PERSONNEL

Bombay Head Office-Closes

BOMBAY, Oct. 17, (API): The Bombay office of the officer-in-charge of Transfer of Government Personnel (Pakistan) is being closed with immediate effect, says a press note issued by the officer-in-charge.

The following procedure for the transport of staff will be followed in future

(1) All Government employees who have opted for Pakistan, and are in transit through Bombay, will be received at the railway stations and escorted to one of the transit camps.

(2) The registration of the date of their arrival will take place at the camps only.

(3) Camp supervisors have instructions to assist employees in every way.

(4) Tickets will be issued at the camps, in order of priority, 48 hours before the sailing. No tickets will be issued elsewhere.

(5) Due to an already large influx of staff in Bombay and lack of adequate shipping space, employees are likely to be detained for two or three weeks. They, should, therefore, not come to Bombay till a further announcement is made.

(6) Officers and superior staff entitled to travel upper class should contact the Transfer Office at Victoria Terminus.

(7) Service personnel not housed in the camps should also contact the Transfer Officer as indicated above.

(8) Refugees requiring passages should contact the Muslim League.

FRENCH STRIKERS AGREE TO ACCEPT GOVERNMENT OFFER

PARIS, Oct. 17, (U.P.A.): Delegates of the 25,000, striking French merchant seamen agreed late Friday to accept the Government offer of 15 per cent wage increases, ending the walkout which paralyzed traffic in all Freneh ports.

Union officials said that the strike would be called off formally Saturday and work resumed on a full schedule Sunday.

The Government rejected efforts by Communist-led subway and bus strikers to re-open talks on the four-way walkout which tied up transportation here and prepared for military protection for workers returning to their jobs.

OLD BANDAGES USED AGAIN IN HOSPITALS

SYDNEY, (Reuter): Bandages have to be re-sterilised and used again and again in Sydney hospitals until they are frayed, because industrial disputes have checked production of surgical dressings

For the same reason there are shortages of cotton wool and medicine bottles.

Patched rubber gloves often have to be used.

Suppliers say the protracted Imperial Chemical Industries dispute has prevented them from getting chemicals with which to carry on their processes and is responsible for many of the shortages of medical supplies.

Cotton wool and prepared dressings have to be economised with as much as possible

Soviet Scientists Investigate Sea Bottom

MOSCOW: (Reuter). Soviet scientists donning diving suits have gained valuable information about the structure of the bed

Dr. V. P. Zenkovitch, chief of the Institute of Oceanology of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, who has spent hundreds of hours investigating phenomena at the sea-bottom during the past eight years, headed an expedition of scientists this summer which investigated the Black Sea Results of their underwater investigations are now being studied.

Hydrologists, ioythyologists have also used divers' suits for their sea bed observations.

Soviet scientists have also carried out sea bed investigations "at all seas along the coasts of our country" "Red Fleet" reports.

For diving at greater depths divers' suits with webbed feet of gutta percha have been designed, and "hydro eyeglasses" to study the seabed formations.

BALLET DANCED ON GUN TURRETS

SYDNEY (Reuter): In the gun turrets, high in the bow of the Marine Phoenix, members of the Marie Rambert ballet company practised their dancing every day on the voyage from San Francisco to Sydney.

The search for a practice area began as soon as they joined the ship and the gun turrets, with their iron railing, were found to be most suitable.

The manager of the company said the dancers soon became accustomed to practising with the heavy roll of the ship beneath them.

Cloth Cheat Wanted

A Hindu named Jagoo, aged 23 years, ht. 5' 4", slim build, is alleged to have approached a tailor at Dadar on October 10 and offered to secure a consignment of khaki cloth valued at Rs. 500 The tailor yielded to this tempting offer and kept an appointment with the cheat at the Mulji Jetha Market where the money was handed over. The cheat then took the victim to the Swadeshi Market where he disappeared. Tailors and dealers in cloth are advised to keep a lookout for this individual who may attempt to repeat this ruse in the near future.—"Police News."

PUBLIC AID SOUGHT IN "WAR" ON DOCK PILFERERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vast consignments of imported cargo are currently stacked in the Bombay Docks, awaiting delivery to consignees, who, for one reason or another, are slow in clearing their goods. This congestion of valuable merchandise naturally presents innumerable apportunities for pilferage, and although many pilferers are detected and punished, much loss of and damage to these cargoes continues, the risk-increasing in proportion to the delay which follows shipping discharges

Consignees, their Insurance and other accredited Agents, and in fact all concerned, are advised in their own interests to ensure early clearance of their goods from the Docks which should follow immediately upon receipt of intimation of their arrival.

Persons who possess any information which may lead to the detection of individuals or gangs concerned in pilfering goods in the Docks are requested to pass the information to Superintendent of Police, H & I Divisions or to the Inspector in charge of the Yellowgate Police Station, Alexandra Docks, on the assurance that such information will be treated with the utmost secrecy and the identity of the informant will not be divulged.—"Police News".

DRIVER OF LORRY IN DARING DOCK THEFT WANTED

The Yellowgate Police are in search of one Wali Mohamed Mohd. Rafiq, Pathan, 22, ht. 5'3", slim build wheat complexion, who is alleged to have been a member of a gang of five persons who loaded a lorry with valuable bales of rayon piece goods and silk yarn from the Alexandra Dock on October 10 and then diappeared into the City after defiantly driving against signalling authorities through the Dock gates. The lorry and the goods were subsequently recovered by the Police, but Wali Mohamed Mohamed Rafiq is reported to be still at large, and the Yellowgate Police (Telephone 39811. Extn: 313) would appreciate any information which might lead to his arrest. —"Police News"

Thefts Of Dhobi Clothes

Police records reveal that thefts of bundles of 'Dhobi clothes' are occurring in various parts of the City. Dhobies normally collect and deliver clothes in lots by localities,—thus leaving some bundles unattended on the ground floors of buildings while attending to customers on the upper floors. These opportunities for theft are now being fully exploited and the Police would request customers, in their own interests, to apprise their dhobies of the danger of thefts of this kind occurring by leaving bundles of soiled and washed clothes unattended."Police News."

Japan Can Be Counted On As Ally Of U.S.

By EARNEST HOBERECHT, UPA Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, (UPA).—Japan can be counted on as an ally of the United States if a shooting war starts in the near future and many Japanese are so pro-American now that they hope Nippon can become the 50th state.

Qualified observers in Tokyo agree that Japanese manpower which was on the side of the Allies in the first World War could be counted on in the event of a war with Russia or practically anybody else.

Many young Japanese men think they some day will be wearing American uniforms or flying American planes, according to hundreds of Japanese with whom I have talked since the surrender.

The following reasons for Japanese co-operation with the United States in any future war are advanced by both Japanese and American quarters in Tokyo.

Firstly, Japan tradftionally is anti-Russian and the Japanese people fear Russian aggression as much as they dislike Communism.

Secondly, Japan prefers to be in the American sphere of influence and to share in the benefits of America's foreign aid programme.

Thirdly, the Japanese people respect a winner and they know it was the United States that beat their country to its knees.

Fourthly, the Japanese people feel American equipment and know-how would bring the United States out on top in a war and that Nippon would "gain face" by participating on the right side.

Fifthly, Japan has no army or navy of her own and must depend on U.S. protection.

Many prominent American officials in the Far East are worried about what they call the "over emphasis" on the European situation and point out that the United States got into the last war via the Pacific route. They point out that American and Russian forces face each other in Korea and that America's currently largest outpost in the Far East—Japan—is only an atom bomb's throw from Russia's back porch.

Allied officials know that while the Japanese can be brought into battle on the U.S. side, the Japanese sincerely hope there will be no more fighting. They have had enough. Furthermore, the Japanese do not like the idea of their country being a battleground for other nations.

Observers generally agree that Japan is no longer a military threat itself and that the Japanese have plenty to do to get their own country back in shape.

The Japanese have won the respect of numerous American officials in Japan who see the Japanese as the only people in the devastated sections of the world who are willing to work to pay for what they eat. They recognize that the Japanese are going without many things in order to lift themselves out of the hole and they see that the Japanese appreciate American food shipments.

"The Japanese know they must live right if they are to continue receiving American aid," one high Tokyo official said. "They are practical people and they know they must help themselves if they are going to deserve what America has to offer in the way of assistance."

IRAQ EXTENDS ARMY TRAINING IN BRITAIN

BAGHDAD, (Reuter):: Iraq army military missions are proceeding monthly to Britain, each mission consisting of 6-10 men all trained in Baghdad Military Academy before leaving to join British Army units.

The Iraqi Ministry of Defence plans to train as many pilots, ground crews wireless operators tanks and armoured cars experts as possible.

Col. Shakir al-Wadi, the Minister of Defence who is now visiting London with a special Iraqui Military Mission, will take the opportunity, it is understood, to ask the British Military authorities to give every chance to Iraqi officers and men to be trained in Britain.

It is understood that Iraq has decided to buy whateved the army needs in arms, ammunition, tanks and planes during next year from Britain.

Duke And Duchess Of Windsor Won't Attend Wedding

By Robert Musel, UPA Staff Cor-respondent.

LONDON—(UPA)—The social iron curtain which has barred the Duchess of Windsor from high rank in British society since her marriage a decade ago will be in operation again for the wedding of Princess Elizabeth.

The Baltimore-born Duchess will not be invited to the wedding according to palace sources. The Duke of Windsor will—but won't accept because he refuses to attend any royal function without his wife.

Thus the Duke of Windsor will miss the marriage of his favourite niece because 80-year-old Queen Mother Mary still finds it impossible to forgive the American divorcee for whose love he abdicated

An authority on the peerage told the United Press of America that even if the Duchess were invited her presence might occasion her more humiliation than triumph. He pointed out that in the sacred Order of Precedence which rules British society the Duke of Windsor is a "royal highness" and ranks third to the King and the Duke of Gloucester.

But his exalted rank was conferred on him personally by his brother, King George. No such honour was extended to his Duchess, who ranks only 35th among the women.

In the ceremonies attendant on Princess Elizabeth's marriage to Lt. Philip Mountbatten in Westminster Abbey November 20 for example, the Duchess would not be considered a member of the royal family and would have only the style and privileges of the last Duchess to be created.

Actually were she given the same distinction conferred on her husband she would be preceded only by the Queen, the Queen mother, the two Princesses, the Princess Royal and the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent. She would then rank eighth.

"The Duke is understood to be quite upset about this disparity in precedence, said the authority.

The search for a suitable title for Lieutenant Mountbatten is still underway The King is said to favour a title that would clearly indicate his connection with the royal family. This may mean a new Dukedom will be created rather than an old one restored. It also is considered possible that Princess Elizabeth will be given a title distinct from that of her husband because her title will be used only until in the normal course of events she succeeds to the throne.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

I.N.A. Leaders Welcome E. Punjab Govt. Decision

SIMLA, Oct. 17 (API): Messrs Mohan Singh, Niranjan Singh Gill and G. S. Dhillon of the INA in a joint statement welcome the decision of the East Punjab Government to form a National Volunteer Corps and invite the Government to think in terms of lakhs and not thousands and wholesale training of citizens.

"Even more important", they say, "is the method adopted to raise this corps and the speed with which it is done. The ablest and most suitable personnel should be recruited unbiased by party politics for, if power politics play any part in its formation, it will be a liability and a danger and not an asset".

They add: We also regret to state that the issue of licenses and of rifles along the border and in the border districts is so slow and inadequate that it has so far made no difference and the areas are totally insecure"

STATUS OF GREENLAND

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, (U.P.A.): The State Department, spokesman Michael McDermott today said that the United States Government "has been and continues to be in consultation with the Danish Ambassador Kauffmann" regarding the status of Greeland.

McDermott replied to queries regarding the visit of the Danish Foreign Minister Rasmussen. He said that he had no knowledge of any scheduled meeting between Ramussen and Secretary Marshall. He pointed out, however, that on May 299, the State Department had issued a statement saying partially, " We are ready actively to explore with the Danish Government, at any time, a basis of some new agreement in keeping with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, which would take fully into account the Danish sovereignty over Greeland and the legitimate United States and hemispheric defense requirements."

Since that time, he added, the United States forces in Greeland have been sharply reduced and combat troops eliminated

HUNGARY ISSUES STALIN STAMPS

BUDAPEST: (Reuter). A special series of stamps bearing portraits of Lenin and Stalin, and showing the Russian soldiers' cenotaph in Budapest are to be issued in Hungary to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the October Revolution.

CEYLON DELEGATE TO I.L.O.

—COLOMBO, Oct. 17, (Reuter): The Ceylon Trade Union Federation and the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union which together claim to represent a majority of workers in the island, have cabled a joint protest to the Secretary of I.L.O. at Delhi against the selection by the Government of Dr. C. J. C. De'Silva nominee of the Ceylon Trade Union Congress, as the workers delegate. They allege that this selection was influenced by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Labour Minister who is also the President of the Ceylon Trade Union Congress.

SOVIET MOSLEMS PERMITTED TO VISIT MECCA

MOSCOW, Oct. 17. (Reuter) All Soviet nationals of the Islamic faith have been given permission this year to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, according to 'Tass', the official Soviet News Agency.

Soviet Moslems went to Mecca last year. This year's pilgrimage has had to be postponed until new year because of the cholera outbreak in Egypt and the anti-choler quarantine in force in some near-eastern countries through which the pilgrims were to pass.

The group to go includes Sheikh-Ul-Islam Alizade Akhundage, Chairman of the Ecclesiastical Board of the Trans-Caucasian Moslems, Mufti Hizai Gebekov Chairman of the Ecclesiastical Board of North Caucasian Moslems, Alim Khantyura Shekir Khodyayev, Yussupov, and other members of Moslem Ecclesiastical Boards.

AUSTRIAN INVENTOR CLAIMS "INVISIBLE MEN"

VIENNA, (Reuter): A Salzburg engineer claims to have invented an apparatus which will emit mysterious rays to make a man invisible.

A correspondent of a Vienna newspaper "Welt am Montag" claims to have seen a demonstration of the apparatus. A man is placed on a stage in a darkened room. Floodlights and footlights are turned on so that the stage is brilliantly illuminated. Then a complicated apparatus of transformers, lights and rays is switched on. The man slowly disappears from sight and the mist of rays disappears also leaving the stage apparently completely empty.

The inventor claims that the invention will be of great use in theatrical work but he is now working on a portable apparatus which will enable a man to disappear from view is broad daylight in the open street

EXPORT OF CANARIES

WIESBADEN, U. S. ZONE, (Reuter): New York's famouse pet bird dealer Gustay Stern is negotiating through American military government's trade and commerce branch in Germany for the purchess of large numbe of German canaries, the first seuch exports to the U S since before the war

The transaction will call for the delivery of an unspecified number of the famed Hare Mountains choppers and rollers to be delivered by Hessian canary breaders. A special clause in the contract between Stern and the breeders stipulates that the New York dealer must provide birdseed for the allotment of canaries to be sent in next years shipment.

BRITISH COMMUNISTS WANT PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Oct. 18, (Reuter): The 'Daily Worker' today published a manifesto from the British Communist Party Executive for a new British Government "really representative of the most reliable and progressive elements of the labour movement"

Unless the working class compelled changes in the policy and character of the Government, the manifesto said, it was faced with heavy cuts in wages, while the present Government "squander money on imperialist 'commitments abroad, and sides with American big business in its plans to divide the world and prepare the ground for a new war."

She Plays Guitar To Elephants

JAHANNESBURG, (Reuter): Twenty-four-year-old Mrs. Marie Abercrombie, wife of Mr. Hugh Abercrombie, of Parsons Farm, Olifants River on the edge of the Kruger National Park has na fear of wild elephants—she plays her guiter to them!

Down on the farm, one of the biggest private game reserves in South Africa belonging to her father-in-law Mr. H. R. Abercrobie, the elephants come and go at will. Five of them, a bull, two cows and two little ones have made it their home.

The watch for Mrs. Abercrombie and listen to her guiter when they amble down to th ebeautiful dam adjoining the homestead to drink.

And Mrs. Abercrobie, who refuses to believe talse of savage elephants, plays to them and approaches them without any trouble.

South Africa, she says, does not make the most of her elephants. The Government does nothing to train these intelligent creatures.

Mrs. Abercrombie suggests that a school for elephants should be started in the Kruger National Partk similar to the one the Belgians have in the Congo. Elephants, instead of causing complaints could be used on the roads and in many other ways in the Game Reserve to interest visitors.

JAPANESE PREMIER OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM

TOKYO, (U. P. A.): Premier Tetsu Katayama today said that the Japanese Government's policy was based on democracy and peace, and hence, he was opposed to Communism.

Katayama made the statement in reply to a question from a Diet member on what effect the formation of the Communist Information Bureau in Central Europe would have on Japan.

The Premier categorically denied the presence of Communist sympathizers in his Social Democratic Party. He also expressed hope that Japan would be permitted to enter the United Nations Organization, so that it can contribute to "world peace and civilization."

Katayama said that he was confident both the United States and Soviet bloc would avert "the folly of resorting to war again."

ARAB STUDENTS FOR BRITAIN AND U. S.

BAGHDAD: (Reuter). One hundred students have left Baghdad as the first batch of the Ministry of Education mission to the U. S and Britain. The second batch of 90 students will leave next week for Cairo, Beirut (Lebanon) and Istanbul universities.

The Iraqi Ministry of Social Affairs has selected 50 doctors, 10 nurses and 20 medical students for 4-6 years study and training in Britain, the U. S. and Egypt

A number of Iraqi doctors willing to be trained in American Medical hospitals are unable to go this year owing to the lack of dollars and negotiations are under way with British hospitals and universities

AUSTRALIANS DISCOVER NEW SILVER FIELD

SYDNEY, (Reuter): Discovery of a new silver field is reported from the New England ranges about 70 miles from Campsie, N.S.W

The silver, lead and zinc content is to be greater than in ore from the Broken Hill field.

A british company is reported to have made a first order for £80,000 worth of the ore to be shipped in bags to Britain

LORD SINHA RETURNING TO CALCUTTA,

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 17, (Reuter): The sea passenger service between Britain and the Far East, suspended throughout the war was reopened today when the refitted Peninsular and Oriental liner "Canon" left here for Hongkong with 544 passengers.

Among them was the Indian Peer Lord Sinha, who is returning to Calcutta after a five months visit here.

DOCTORATES FOR JAWAHAR AND PANT

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17, (U.P.I.): Honorary Doctorates will be conferred on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Indian Dominion Premier and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the U. P. Premier, at a special Diamond Jubilee Convocation of the Allahabad University to be held on November 15 next, it is understood.

FUTURE OF ITALIAN COLONIES

LONDON Oct. 17, (Reuter): The Four-Power conference on the future of the Italian colonies decided here today to form next Monday a Commission of investigation which would leave for the colonies concerned early in November. The order in which the Commission would visit the colonies was not decided.

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today. Nominally Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1765.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY. Oct. 18.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with moderate business. At the opening January was quoted at Rs. 464/12 and declined at Rs. 464/4 under scattered selling but improved at Rs. 465/8 on moderate buying. Thereafter the market was quietly steady and January was quoted at Rs. 464/12.

The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. Jan.	465	2	0
I.C.C. March	469	0	0
I.C.C. May	473	0	0
I.C.C. July	483	8	0
I.C.C. September	489	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1411 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, Oct. 17.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	465-1/2	463	465-1/8
March	469-1/2	467	469
May	476-1/2	474	476
July	484	48-1/2	483-3/4
Sept	389	486-1/2	489
Karachi 4F Jan.	50/14/0	50/11/0	50/14/0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

The Bullion market was steady today. Forward silver opened at Rs. 153/14 and declined at Rs. 153/8. At this level there was improved buying and the market advanced at Rs. 154/12 and steadied at Rs. 154/6. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 154/2. Forward Gold opened today at Rs. 100/2 and advanced at Rs. 101/8 on increased buying. Later the market steadied at Rs. 101/4 Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 101/10.

Later on there was increased selling which depressed quotations as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	152	8	0
Forward Silver	152	10	0
Ready Gold	100	6	0
Forward Gold	100	0	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Tata Ordinary 355/8; Tata Deferred 1770; Indian Iron 34/5. Steel Corpn. of Bengal 26/6; Bombay Dyeing 1086/4; Central India 298/12; Gokak 321/14; Kohinoor 555; Simplex 232; Swadeshi 586; Tata Power 1772/8; Associated Cement 159/4; Belapur 273/2. Bombay Burma (Old) 492/8; Scindia 34/12; Central Bank 88/12; New India 70; Tata 2nd Pref 153/2

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.—The announcement regarding exports of groundnuts had hardening effect on the local market. Groundnuts Khandesh quality Nov.-Dec. opened at Rs. 28/11 and quietened at Rs. 27/4. Bold Nov|December opened at Rs. 27|8 and declined at Rs. 27|2. December|January opened at Rs. 26|12 and declined at Rs. 26|10. Oil October was quoted at Rs. 18. November Rs. 17|2 and December Rs. 16|4. Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 130|6 and after improving at Rs. 130|8 declined at Rs. 129|8. Linseed Ready Rs. 31|8. October|November Rs. 30|12 and December|January Rs. 26|12.

Castorseeds May delivery improved on renewed buying and closed at Rs. 130/2.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC JUMPS 7/6 ON LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 17, (UPA): The London Stock Exchange today opened with a jump in Calcutta Electric of 7/6 to 53 and Calcutta Tramways recorded a jump of 4/6 with price quoted being 42/6 on Government purchase news.

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE.
COLOMBO, Oct. 18.

Teas Dull—Lightly more interest in tea—cum rubbers and rubbers.

Transactions—Teas Agra Ouvahs 22, Allertons 2, High Forests 241/2, Kanapediwattes 101/2, Mochas 22, Nyanzas 14, Richland 181/2, Uplands 173.

Tea—cum—Rubbers, Golindas 81/4, Gona Adckas 2-3/8, Ths. Hunuwellas 181/2, Kuttaritiyas 101/2, Meall Mors 21, North Western 181/2, Saffragams 22, Talangawellas 81/2.

RUBBERS: Dehiowitas 111/4, Kuda, gangas 16, Magagamas 50, Udapollas 10.

COMMERCIALS: Bank of Ceylon 1121/2, Cargills 143/4, O. C. I's. 18, Ceylon Theatres 289/4, Colombo Apothecaries 28. Galle Face Hotels 95. Millers 131/2

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPA). On the New York silver market today, the price of silver remained unchanged at 71-3/8 cents per ounce.

Meanwhile, a United Press of America review of the market for the trading week ended today showed that the market passed another uneventful week with the price remaining at 71-3/8 cents per ounce—the level which has been maintained since September 23rd. The demand continued good ranging between 200,000 and 400,000 ounces in daily volume and trade sources expected this level would be maintained at least until early November as jewelers concentrate on the manufacture of goods for Christmas trade.

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, Oct. 17.

U. S. price of foreign silver 71-3/8 cents

GOLD BUSINESS THROUGH CONFIDENTIAL CENTRES.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPA). Mocatta and Goldsmid, in their quarterly bulletin, call attention to London's loss of the profitable bullion business, saying: "The authorities have ruled that gold may no longer be handled here for the account of non-residents except on the basis of the Bank of England's official price (172/3) while in accordance with the wishes of the American Government, it has also been ruled that gold coming to London for refining on behalf of non-residents may only be returned to the country from which it was originally shipped. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that active gold business between the Far East and the Middle East on the one side and South America on the other is now being carried on through Continental centers where wider facilities are available."

LONDON BULLION
London, Oct. 17.

Silver Spot	43-1/4 d.
Forward	42-3/4 d
Gold	£8/12/3

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, (UPA): Pepper futures closed inactive and unchanged as traders marked time awaiting further developments in the spot market. The demand for actuals proceeded, at a slower pace as consumers were reluctant to meet current market levels but sellers remained firm pending accurate information on arrivals from primary centres. Spot lampong black and muntok white were held unchanged at 54 and 58 asked respectively.

Closing prices included:

DELIVERY

October	46 nom
December	44 nom
January	45 nom
March	37 bid
May/July/September	33 nom.

THIRD QUARTER SALES DOMINATE MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPA). On the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today, sales of printcloth fabrics into the third quarter of next year continued to dominate the situation. Converters and mail order buyers paid a new high of 1.04 dollars per pound for third period for 39 inch 80 square four yard constructions. Brokers reported substantial business.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Oct. 17.

December	2.98-1/2 to 2.98-3/4
March	2.95-3/4 asked
May	2.85-1/4 to 2.85-1/2
July	2.53 to 2.53-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Oct. 17: Following early hesitation the market sagged on increased hedges in connection with yesterday's heavy spot sales. Spot October reached 32.85 and finally expired at noon at 32.85 after ranging between 32.85 and 31.51. Occasional hedging brought minor setbacks, but these were subsequently countered by week-end price-fixing and mild covering. Far distant months remained virtually neglected. The market closed firm.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Oct. 17.

December	31.96+13
December Highest	31.97+14
December Lowest	31.76—07
January	32.04+12
March	32.24+15
May	32.20+10
July	31.50—01
October	29.50—
December	29.18+08
March	28.88—
Middling Spot	32.50+32

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 17.

December	31.97+12
March	32.20+13
May	32.19+03
July	31.54+03
October	29.54—
Middling Spot	31.50+15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 17.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	86-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	112-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.)	112-1/2

Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed 6,475

SITUATION IN KASHMIR UNDER CONTROL

State Govt.'s Communique: Pakistan's Armed Men Creating Disturbance

KASHMIR, Oct. 17, (A.P.I.): "Disturbances, aided by armed people fron the Pakistan Dominion, in Poonch and the Mirpur area have been reported for some days and have caused hardship to the law-abiding people" says a Press Communique issued by the Kashmir Government.

"The Government wishes to make it known that the situation is now fully under control", the Communique adds. Adequate reinforcements have been sent and a special command organized, with Lt.-Col. Kashmira Singh Katoch to direct the operations on the spot. Rao Bahadur Col. Baldev Singh Pathania has been appointed to be in charge of the civil administration of the whole of the disturbed area and to act in liaison with the Military Authorities.

"Along the Jammu border some disturbances have been reported to be apprehended. Forces are being adequately strengthened and Brigadier Khuda Bux with Brigadier Udeychand and the Governor of Jammu are jointly looking into the arrangements

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17 (UPA). The "Central Daily News" Agency from Nanking today claimed that the Chinese Democratic League branch in Malaya, has announced that it is joining forces with the Chinese Communists in a move to overthrow the Malayan Government.

After having used the best of European and American Soaps, the late, revered Dr. Annie Besant had written in her paper "New India"—

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An EVERGREEN Release

NO BREAK-DOWN OF FOOD POSITION

If Present Rate Of Procurement Is Kept Up, India May Yet Scrape Through

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (API): In the ensuing years, India will endeavour to cut down her import requirements of food grains from abroad to the barest amount.

One of the main recommendations of the recently appointed High-Power Food Grains Policy Committee, it is authoritatively learnt, is that in 1948, India should not indent for more than a maximum of two million tons of food grains from abroad. The recommendation forms part of the interim report of the Committee which is being submitted to Government.

In the past, specially during the last two deficit years, the country's food requirements have been four and odd million tons.

MISSION TO AUSTRALIA

The Three-Man Food Delegation consisting of Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Mr. Neville Wadia and a representative of the Finance Ministry will leave for Australia on October 25 on a three-week's tour to get one million tons of wheat it was stated here today.

Australia's bumper crop this year is regarded as a good augury for the success of this mission. There is, however, a sense of disappointment discernible in the Food Ministry of reading reports that Australia had, despite this bumper crop, decided to increase her export prices of wheat. While no explanation is available here for this, a spokesman of the Australian High Commissioner's Office pointed out that the prices of exportable wheat were tied up with overseas prices of wheat.

NO BREAK-DOWN NOW

Contrary to the fears of a possible break-down of the food position felt in certain parts of the country six weeks ago, it was learnt today that there had so far been no case of an actual breakdown. This was primarily due to the recent success of the procurement policy in Madras, which in the past had been very low. As against 13,000 to 14,000 tons a week procured two months ago, Madras was now procuring anything between 37,000 and 38,000 tons per week. This remarkable rallying, in kept up, should help to ensure that there is break-down if these efforts are kept in that province it is state-here.

ANOTHER 'SLOW AREA'

West Bengal — another "slow area" —had also improved considerably in the matter of procurement and was now getting over 20,000 tons a week as against half this total in the month of September.

The country might just scrape through the crisis period without any breakdown if these efforts are kept up, according to an authoritative source which added that the next week or ten days would enable the Food Ministry to express definitely its opinion.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES

Shipments from abroad during the current month ending November 10, 1947 are expected to be "among the highest this year". Seventy foodships carrying 300,000 tons of foodgrains of all kinds are expected from Burma, Argentine, Australia, the United States of America, Canada and Siam. Of this total the United States is supplying the largest quota — 82,000 tons of wheat, flour and milo.

REMAIN AS WORTHY CITIZENS OF INDIA

City League Secretary's Appeal To Muslims

BOMBAY, Oct. 18, (O. P. I.): Mr. M. O. Kokil, Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay City Muslim League has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League recently considered and reviewed the present political situation and passed a resolution at its meeting held at Poona. In this resolution, the loyalty, the right of citizenship and the part to be played by the Muslims in the development of the country in general, and their legitimate share in the progress and prosperity of this province are being repeatedly stressed. The City Muslim League supports this resolution and requests every Mussalman to read it carefully and to abide by its noble dictates.

"In this connection I reiterate the paragraph from Quaid-e-Azam's statement made recently at Karachi and which requires our sincerest consideration and concrete application. Quaid-e-Azam says:—"It is for the Muslims of this country either in part, or as a whole, to change its present leadership, if the same is wanting, and it is upto the Muslims to rise up on this occasion and make the best of the circumstances and the leadership."

Build Up Powerful Merchant Fleet For India

Walchand Hirachand's Plea For High Priority For Shipping In Country's Economy And Defence

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Indo-British Shipping Conference, who returned to Bombay this morning welcomed the decision of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, to call a conference of Indian shipowners early next month.

In an interview to the Associated Press of India, Mr. Walchand said that every maritime country in the Continent and America had added, and was adding rapidly, to its Merchant Navy". India alone has lagged, and is still lagging behind.

NEED FOR POWERFUL NAVY

He said: "If India is to maintain and preserve her dearly won independence, it is of supreme importance that she must soon have both a powerful navy of defence and a large navy of supply. It is, therefore, essential that Indian shipowners should be enabled in every way by the National Government to give full expression to the rapid development of Indian Merchant Navy during the coming years, under a policy of active and definite encouragement by timely and substantial assistance. Strenuous efforts should be made forthwith to acquire tonnage from every available source. Every possible step should be immediately taken to build new ships both at home and abroad. It should be given a high priority in the national economy and the highest priority in national defence, so that India can build in Indian yards large merchant, as well as naval ships.

POOL NATION'S RESOURCES

Mr. Walchand said that the Conference called by the Commerce Ministry would arrive at a right and rapid solution of those vital questions and evolve ways and means of pooling the resources of the nation for acquiring at least half a million tons of shipping at the end of the year and two million tons within the next five years.

ENCOURAGE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Whatever may be the ultimate policy of the Government, the need of the hour, Mr. Walchand said, was to "encourage private enterprise in every possible way, to utilise freely and fully the existing resources and personnel in promoting industrialisation of India and to enable it to play its proper role in building up a healthy and all round national economy. The Indian shipowners responded as a team to the call of the Government when they went to London, and they are sure to stand together in the future demands that may be made on them by the Government in their common interest.

INDIA'S SHIPPING TRADE

Govt. To Confer With Indian Owners On Expansion Policy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A.P.I.): The Commerce Ministry has convened a conference of Indian ship-owners on November 3 in New Delhi. It is understood the Conference will discuss concrete steps to be taken for the expansion of the Indian shipping trade by the acquisition of more tonnage and participation in the overseas trade.

It is believed the Conference will also discuss what part Government should play in the expansion of Indian shipping and devise steps to give effect to the report of the Shipping Policy Committee.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, will preside over this Conference.

GHAFFAR KHAN VISITS PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 18, (U.P.I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Frontier Congress Leader, accompanied by Qazi Ataullah Khan, former Revenue Minister, and Khan Amir Mohommed Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, paid short visit to Peshawar yesterday for the first time since the dismissal of the Khan Sahib Ministry.

They saw Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, former Finance Minister, at his cantonment residence and held brief discussions with him presumably on the general situation in the Province.

FOOD IMPORTS TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct 18: Food supplies from abroad have been reaching Bombay during the first half of October at the rate of over 2,000 tons per day. On an average one food ship has arrived daily in Bombay harbour with foodgrains which are for allocation to various Provinces and States including Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Kathiawar and Gujerat States.

During the fortnight ended October 14, fourteen food ships arrived in Bombay. They brought 3,403 tons of wheat, 22,482 tons of wheat flour, 11,749 bags of powar, 4,063 bags of bajri and 3,508 bags of maize.

KATHIAWAR MUSLIMS' RESPONSE TO PROV. GOVT

BOMBAY, Oct. 18, (U.P.I.): "The Muslims of Kathiawar have begun to rally round the banner of the Junagadh Provisional Government in large numbers and some of them have already contributed to the Provisional Government fund".

This revelation was made by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Head of the Provisional Government of Junagadh, in an interview to the United Press of India prior to his departure for Rajkot this morning.

INDIA VS. WEST AUSTRALIA

More Rain And No Play On Second Day

PERTH (West Australia), Oct. 18 (Reuter).—There was no play before lunch on the second day of the match between the Indian touring team and West Australia here today, owing to rain

Because of the foul weather only the Captain, Amarnath, went to the ground, the remainder of the team remaining at their hotel. Pools of water lay on the tarpaulins and the covers were not removed. The turf of the adjacent pitch was very sloppy. However in view of the forecast that a break in the weather might be expected early in the afternoon the Captains decided to leave the verdict to the umpires who said they would inspect the pitch at 14.00 hours (local time).

The umpires later announced after an inspection of the pitch that there would be no play.

The Indian team were the guests of the Australian All-India Association last night. Mr. R. G. Casey, former Governor of Bengal was also a guest

Bombay Draw With Bengal In Santosh Trophy Final

CALCUTTA Oct 18, (A. P I.): The final match of the Inter-Provincial Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy played today between Bombay and Bengal ended in a goalless draw.

ENGLAND'S SUCCESS IN INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

CARDIFF, Oct. 18, (Reuter): In the International Soccer, England beat Wales by three goals to zero.

Negroes Permitted To Compete With White Athletes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, (U. P. A.): The Board of Managers of the District of Columbia Amateur Athletic Union agreed to allow Negroes to compete with white athletes in track and field events and in amateur boxing here. The Board thus reversed a long standing policy by a 12-4 vote. The decision apparently ends the prolonged fight of Negro athletes for recognition. In 1945 five Negro boxers filed a suit against the A. A. U charging that it had registered them as amateurs but had not allowed them to participate in A. A U. boxing championships. The case probably will be dropped now.

ONLY TWO SURVIVE IN FRENCH PLANE CRASH

PARIS, Oct. 18, (U.P.A.): The

Sheikh Abdulla On Kashmir's Future

Issue Of Accession "Cannot Be Decided Immediately"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17, (U.P.I.): "Kashmir cannot immediately decide the issue of accession to one or the other Dominion and a decision on this issue would be incorrect and unwise too. It is much more necessary at the present moment that Kashmir should secure the establishment of full responsible Government. Our main problem today is that we want full responsible Government, that is to say, people's Government with constitutional monarchy like the present Government in England", said Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, President of the Kashmir National Conference and President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, in the course of an interview.

Sheikh Abdullah added: "The position of Kashmir is very much complicated at the present juncture. There is a psychological dread in the minds of both Hindus and Muslims. Both seem affected by the happenings in India and their minds are clouded with these things. Naturally we have got to remove their dreads and doubts first and create confidence among them. Kashmiris wanted full transfer of power in the hands of the people including the control of the army. I shall not be so foolish as to say that we take power today and disband army. But the principle must be these"

NEW RECORD SET UP IN AQUATIC EVENT

12-Year Old Dolly Nazir's Performance In Poona

POONA, Oct. 18, (API): Twelve-year old Dolly Nazir from Bombay set up, amidst hearty cheers, a new All-India record for women in 100 metres breast stroke in winning this event in the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association Aquatic Council-Championships, held here at the Tilak Tank today. Matched against her only rival Miss Anjani Divan, also from Bombay, Dolly, using orthodox breast stroke, swam this distance in one minute 43.6 seconds to smash the previous All India record of Miss P. Balantyne of 1 mt. and 47.2 secs.

The Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, was one of the interested spectators present to watch her achieve this feat.

The 1,500 metres free style event for men proved a dour fight between P. G. Thaker, the winner, and M. N. Bhatia who was beaten in the last lap of 100 metres by 14 secs.

Two other events which were completed today were the 100 metres back stroke and 200 metres breast stroke for men. The first went to K. N. Shah and the second to J. N. Naigamwalla.

The remaining events will be held tomorrow.

Tagore's Ancestral Home

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18, (A.P.I.): The formal possession of Poet Rabindranath Tagore's ancestral home at Jorasanko was handed over to "Rabindra Bharati", a body constituted by the All-India Rabindra Memorial Committee to deal with memorials of the poet in Calcutta, by the West Bengal Government

The House, the proprietory rights of which had passed into some other hands, was acquired by the Government on behalf of the All-India Rabindra Memorial Committee for this purpose in September last year.

Speaking at the formal handing over ceremony yesterday, the General Secretary of the Memorial Committee, Mr. Suresh Majumdar, said that the Committee proposed to convert the House into a cultural centre and establish a national Museum, a national art gallery, a national theatre, research and planning laboratories for nation building activities and a hall of international culture and relief work.

6 KILLED & 12 INJURED IN TRAIN COLLISION

BRISBANE, Oct. 18, (Reuter): Six people were killed and 12 injured when two long-distance mail trains collided near Gympie, about 100 miles north of Brisbane today

One of the trains was standing in a siding when accident occurred

Driver and fireman of the stationary train were among those killed. The remaining casualties were in two derailed coaches of the second train

International Air Transport spokesman announced today that only two of 14 persons reported on board the two-engined transport plane that crashed into the Mediterranean Thursday, were saved

Duty Of Indian Armed Forces

C.-in-C. Says They Should Work As Servants Of People

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (API): "Members of the Armed Forces are servants. It is our duty to serve the country, the Government, our superiors, our equals, and those under us. This is true of all Services, Armed or Civil. That is why we are called Services," said General Sir Rob Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, addressing Officers of the armed Forces in New Delhi this morning

'Politics are a matter for the Government,' continued General Lockhart," and the Army is but an instrument of the Government's policy.

FUTURE OF THE ARMY

Speaking to the Indian Officers, he said, "The future of the Indian Army is in your hands. It is Officers who makk an Army. British Officers will be with you for a little time to help you You begin with great advantages. The Indian Army has great traditions of discipline, loyalty and comradeship. A tradition, however, can be double-edged. It is inspiring if it acts as a spur, but is dangerous if it is a sporofic. Traditions are all right only if you make them so."

The Commander-in-Chief said that during the recent disorders, the performance of the Army had been remarkable and reflected great credit on Officers and men. "I am proud of you and I want you to convey to your men my pride in their work.

STRAIN ON PERSONNEL

"Great changes are taking place in India, and as a result, a great strain is being put on the minds of men in the ranks. The most important thing that we can do is to set the men's minds right and do them justice. Special care must be taken in regard to men who come from other regiments.

The Commander-in-Chief urged the Officers present to do their utmost to prevent rumour-mongering which had had a pernicious effect on the morale of the civil population during the recent disturbances

Grave Responsibility Rests On Congress

Sadik Ali's Call For Co-operation With Govt. In Maintaining Peace

ALLAHABAD, Oct 18, (A. P. I.): A call to all Congressmen from the lowest to the highest unit of the Congress organisation to co-operate with their Governments in the Provinces and the centre for maintenance of peace and guidance of people along the path of strength unity and solidarity, so that India is preserved from chaos and the reactionary doom that faces it today, is made by Mr Sadik Ali, Permanent Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, in a circular letter to all Provincial Congress Committees.

Mr. Sadik Ali says: "The A. I. C. C. meeting proposed to be held in the last week of September has had to be unavoidably postponed. While it would be our endeavour to hold it as early as circumstances permit, we cannot say when earliest we can hold it. Important and vital questions affecting the future of the Congress organisation were due to come before it for discussion and decision. The circumstances which necessitated the postponment of this important meeting are the circumstances which confront the Congress organisation with a crisis and impose on it a grave responsibility This responsibility has to be discharged by the present Congress organisation.

Electric Gadget "Tastes" Metals

NEW YORK: (Reuter):—An electronic device which can distinguish between different metals and different grades of the same metal has been developed by a leading American manufacturer

Known as "metals comparator" it uses an electronic circuit todiscriminate between metals to be tested.

£30,000 GOLD SMUGGLED

SYDNEY, (Reuter). Gold worth £30,000 is alleged to have been smuggled by air from Australia to India and Singapore.

Australian customs officials, who have made an arrest, said their gold had been carried out of the Commonwealth by planes flying between Australia Singapore, Karachi and Bombay

They alleged that it was sold in Eastern markets at up to £30 an ounce. In Australia the official price is £10 15s. an ounce.

Pakistan For Postponement Of 'Little Assembly'

Russia Attacks U.S. Foreign Policy At Lake Success

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 18, (Reuter): In the Political Committee of the United Nations here tonight Pakistan urged that the General Assembly postpone taking action at this session on the American proposal for a "Little Assembly" to bypass the veto.

Canada, Cuba and Mexico gave their qualified approval.

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON BYRNES

The U.P.A. adds: Russia today attacked former United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in the Assembly today for advocating forceful ejection of Russian troops from Germany, if necessary, and production of "bigger and better atom bombs" by the United States.

The attack was unleashed by Ukraine's Foreign Minister, Dimitri Manuilsky. This was the first Soviet reaction to Byrnes' recipe for breaking the East-West stalemate over the German peace treaty.

Manuilsky delivered an all-out denunciation of United States foreign policy and told delegates of the 57 United Nations that Russia had taken note of the proposals made in Byrnes' newly published memoirs "Speaking Frankly".

He quoted Byrnes as having proposed a separate peace with Germany by the Western powers to be followed by a request that Russia pull its forces out of East Germany and removal of those troops by force if the Soviets refuse.

Response To Pakistan's Call For Medical Aid

British & U.S. Doctors Arrive To Work For Relief Of Refugees

KARACHI, Oct. 18, (API): Doctors Harry Holland and John Vroon have arrived in Karachi en route to West Punjab where they will carry out medical and relief work among refugees.

Dr. Holland has come from the United Kingdom and Dr. Vroon from the United States.

Dr. Vroon told the Associated Press of India.

"Humanitarian organisations in the United States of America and the United Kingdom have been asked by the Government of Pakistan to send twelve units, or teams, to work among the refugees. A unit or team will comprise of about four doctors and eight nurses".

Dr. Vroon, has been sent to Pakistan by the "Church World Service," —a humanitarian organisation in the U.S.A.

The Church World Service will be sending out more doctors and nurses to Pakistan and will also be despatching medical supplies in the nearest future.

Doctor Vroon expects to work among the refugees in West Punjab for nine months before returning to the United States

POLICE FOIL RAIDERS PLAN

LAHORE, Oct. 18, (API): The situation remained peaceful throughout West Punjab, according to reports received from various districts on Saturday, October 18, states a press note issued by the Director of Public Relations.

An attempt made by a raiding party to lift cattle from a border village in Lahore District was frustrated by the timely arrival of the Pakistan police who drove away the intruders. The raiding party left the cattle behind and fled.

REFUGEES THROW BOMB

JULLUNDER, October 18, (API): "Seven districts of the Province had no incident to report", says a communique issued today by the East Punjab Government.

Refugees passing through Gurdaspur threw a bomb injuring one.

CROWD ATTACKS POLICE PARTY

CALCUTTA, October 18, (API): One person received bullet wounds, it is stated when the police opened fire on a crowd which had attacked a police lorry. The lorry was on its way to a mill in Konnagar, nine miles from Calcutta, where a strike has been going on for the past few days. The crowd later over-powered the police party and snatched away a revolver from one of them.

The mob, however, melted away on the appearance of a police reinforcement on the spot.

POLICE SEIZE BOX OF SWORDS

DACCA, October 17, (API): On a search in a dilapidated house under Kotwali police station, the police yesterday seized a box containing a number of swords. The house, it is learnt was being used as a gymnasium.

LEASE OF LAND FOR REFUGEES

NEW DELHI, October 18, (API): Temporary lease of agricultural land in and around Delhi will be made to refugees by the Deputy Custodian of Evacuees Property (Rural Areas), says a press note. The land will be leased for one harvest only i.e. rabbi 1947-48.

A number of B.O.A.C. Dakotas will be brought into the pool of Government chartered planes within a day or two, says a press note. This will raise the strength of the fleet of planes at the disposal of the Government of India for the purpose of evacuation from Western Pakistan to about thirty immediately, and to a higher figure after a few days.

These planes will go out in groups of not less than four to different centres in Western Pakistan for evacuation by air

TWO KNIFE ATTACKS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): Two knife attacks were reported in Bombay city today, one in the Northern side of Fort area and the other in Byculla area, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay

NEW MOVES TO CHECK CANCER

NEW YORK, (Reuter): Experiments with animals points to the possibility of slowing down cancer growths. Dr. Leslie A. Elson, British biochemist, reported to the International Cancer Research Congress

Rats with cancer were kept alive three times longer by reducing the protein in their food and by giving them certain chemicals Dr Elson said.

The British scientist warned that the animal studies were experimental but he added that there was a chance they might lead to methods of retarding cancer in humans.

Skilled Workers Get More Than White-Collar Men

NEW YORK, (Reuter). Skilled workers in the United States are getting as much as or more than experienced and trained white-collar men according to an authoritative survey here.

"Wages have risen very rapidly since the beginning of the year and weekly earnings have increased even beyond the wartime peak," the survey stated "Salaries, however have been comparatively stable and have been comless rapidly, so that today the experienced, trained wage earner equals or betters in earnings the experienred white-collar man"

Campbell-Johnso Praises Foreign Correspondents

LONDON, Oct 18. (Reuter): An eloquent tribute to the enormous strain under which both foreign correspondents and the Government authorities have worked during the disturbances which followed the partition of the sub-continent of India was paid last night by Mr. Alan Campbell-Johnson 'press attache' on Lord Mountbatten's personal staff in an interview with the periodical, newspaper world.

Mr. Campbell-Johnson, here on a brief visit, said the foreign correspondents had done" a fine job in a situation which has tried men's souls.

"The press there, is in the front line and had a great opportunity to enhance goodwill between the United Kingdom and the Dominions."

MADRAS PREMIER TO CONSULT DELHI

Party Differences On Zamindari Bill

MADRAS, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): "There is no going back on the Party's decision," said Mr. M Bhaktavatsalam, Information Minister, asked whether the Congress Legislature Party would reconsider the question of inclusion of Inam lands in the Zamindari Abolition Bill.

The Congress Legislature Party nas postponed its meeting tomorrow to October 28.

Mr. O. P Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, and Mr Kala Venkatarao, Revenue Minister, are leaving for Delhi on Monday to consult the Central Parliamentary Board on the various issues connected with the Zamindari Abolition Bill including the question of temple and Charitable Inam lands, about which opinions differed among the Congress Party members

DECCAN STATES UNION

Ruler Of Aundh To Be "Rajapramukh"

BHOR, Oct. 17, (A.P.I.): The rulers of seven Deccan States signed the Covenant for the formation of the Deccan States' Union.

The States ratifying the Covenant are: Aundh, Bhor, Phaltan, Miraj (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Ramdurg and Sangli. The Ruler of Miraj (Senior) also signed the Covenant later last night.

It is understood that the Rulers accepted some of the alterations suggested by the Deccan States' Regional Council representatives through Mr. G. V. Mavlankar.

Before signing the Covenant the Rulers of Aundh and Phaltan explained to the large gathering the importance and usefulness of the Deccan States Union Scheme and asked for their co-operation in making the Scheme a success.

According to the Scheme the Raja of Aundh will be the first "Rajapramukh" being the seniormost among the Rulers.

BRAZIL TO BREAK WITH RUSSIA

RIO DE JANIERO, Oct. 18, (U. P. A.): The final steps towards breaking diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia have been taken and a formal announcement of the breach will be made on Monday, the Brazilian Foreign Office spokesman said today.

LATE NEWS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, (U. P. A.): Nine members of the Congressional Committee who returned from Europe today said they were convinced that immediate United States aid must be provided "to prevent the complete downfall of Europe."

BOMBAY, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): A representative gathering of the Mongrol States's people resident in Bombay today passed a resolution criticising the decision of the Shaikh of Mangrol to withdraw from the Indian Union, to which the State had acceded last month

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): The Executive Committee of the Federation of Rural People's Organisations met in New Delhi under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga and passed a resolution "fully endorsing" Mahatma Gandhi's view that controls over food and cloth should be removed. The committee recommended that November 7 be observed as an "anti-control and co-operative day"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, (Reuter): United States economy can meet foreign aid demands while maintaining national security and domestic standards of living, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. J A. Krug, declared in a report on American capacity to fulfil the Marshall Plan, submitted to President Truman, today.

DUESSELDORF, Oct. 18, (Reuter): Lieut.-General Sir Brian Robertson, Deputy Military Governor of the British zone, today held a series of private talks with Cabinet ministers, Party leaders and Trade Union Chiefs from the Ruhr on the new British and American reparations programme for the Western zones

PARIS Oct. 18, (Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London, who arrived in Paris last night, was received by the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, today. No official statement has been issued about the purpose of these conversations, but in usually well-informed French quarters it is presumed that they concern an exchange of views about the future relations between the Government of India and the French establishments in India.

FOOD POSITION VERY GRAVE

State Dept. Spokesman s Reply To Asaf Ali's Appeal For More Wheat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. (Reuter): A United States State Department spokesman said to-day that he was unable to forecast when Mr. Clinton Anderson, United States Secretary for Agriculture, might be able to give a positive reply to India's request for special shipments to wheat and coarse grain to help her face "the worst crisis in history."

The Department in consultation with the State Department was giving a thoroughly sympathetic consideration to the request made yesterday by Mr. Asaf Ali, India's Ambassador in Washington, he said, but India's demands duplicated many from other countries, particularly in Europe. Both France and Italy, although they were getting the biggest allocations from the United States, were not satisfied and were keenly anxious to get supplementary quotas, he added.

The most recently announced allocations—those for November—were down by as much as one third over the previous month, it was pointed out.

This was chiefly due to the failure of the United States maize crop, supplies of which formerly used to supplement shipments of wheat and flour. While cuts were being made as much as possible on a strict "share and share alike" basis, India was perhaps suffering more than most since she, unlike many European countries, was able to take large quantities of maize in her allocation and make good use of it.

An increase of India's December allocation was thought by Department of Agriculture experts to rest largely on the success of the present United States food conservation drive which aimed at saving 100,000,000 bushels of grain. It was doubtful, however, whether an adequate saving could be effected by that time and meanwhile, as Mr. Anderson said yesterday, the general food outlook, as far as United States' supplies were concerned was still "very grave"

Plane—Loads Of Food Sent To W. Punjab

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17. (A.P.I.): Three plane-loads of chapattis, puries, achar, chatni and tinned milk were sent for non-Muslim refugees stranded in West Punjab on Friday morning by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, says a Press Note.

The Ministry received on Thursday afternoon S.O.S. messages from two places in West Punjab where refugees were reported to be without food for some days. Immediate arrangements were made to produce the food overnight. Appeal was broadcast to the people of Delhi to help in preparing the food, and a number of voluntary organisations and families took up work and in the morning there were 15,000 lbs. of chappattis, puries, achar, chatni and about 650 lbs. of tinned milk at the aerodrome.

The food was loaded in three planes which took off to deliver it in West Punjab where it was urgently required.

Nearly 25,000 refugees were carried by rail to India from Pakistan on October 15 and 16 1947, says a Press Note.

October 15: 3,200 reached Kurukshetra from Mianwali, and 2,000 from Hindumalkot were brought to Bhatinda.

October 16: Three trains were run from Wah carrying a total of 9,800 refugees. 3,100 were brought to Ludhiana, 3,200 to Chheharta (Amritsar) and 3,500 to Atari.

3,000 refugees were carried from Mian Channu to Ludhiana, 3,100 from Multan to Ludhiana and 3,200 from Lodhran to Khasa.

REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES.

Nine centres have been opened in Delhi for the compulsory registration of refugees under the Ordinance promulgated by the Government of India, says a Uress Note.

Work of registraton has been entrusted to a group of experts from the Tata School of Social Sciences. Dr. Mehta, Principal of the school, is in charge of this work.

The last date for registration of refugees already in the province of Delhi is October 27, 1947. Those refugees who enter the province after the commencement of the Ordinance are required to register themselves within seven days from the date of their arrival.

The Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation have appointed an Advisory Committee to assist them in the proper handling of problems relating to refugees who have come over to India from Pakistan, says a Press Note.

I. P. AGAINST EXODUS OF MUSLIMS

NEW DELHI Oct. 18. (UPI): An impassioned appeal to the people of the country to rally round the present National Government and to make it strong and powerful was made by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist leader, speaking at a public meeting held here last evening.

The Socialist leader warned the people of the coming economic crisis. If riots were not stopped, he said, the entire country would be thrown in chaos and anarchy. This would lead to under-production which was visible in coal fields of Jharia and Bihar where production was stopped due to accumulation of 20,00,000 tons of coal. The accumulation was the result of lack of transport. It was apprehended that 2,50,000 labourers might be rendered jobless in these mines.

Referring to the exodus of Muslims Mr. Jai Prakash Narain said that for the interest of the country Muslims should not be turned out but they should be asked to remain. Muslim masses should be approached and the policy of the National Government should be known to them.

MRS. NAIDU URGES INDIAN WOMEN TO BE BRAVE

KANPUR, Oct. 17 (API).—A call to the women of the country to be brave, noble and sacrificing, was made by Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U.P., at a ladies meeting in King Edward Memorial Hall this morning.

Mrs. Naidu said that she did not feel happy in the high office of the Governor. She felt as if a wild free bird had been caged. Her mission was to be a poet who was to sing songs of freedom, hope and good cheer not only to India but to the whole world

Mrs. Naidu held the view that India was not yet free and that implications of "Quit India" were yet to materialise It was not the free people of India who were ruling the country but it was mutual hate, malice and distrust which were still guiding the destinies of the teeming millions. The display of communal fury, according to her, was a sad comment on the existence of God

To women, she exhorted not to be depressed by the age-old thought that they were born weak and delicate. The strong will of a woman according to history, she said, had worked wonders in the past. Work was workship and whoever took seriously to any task whether it was a man or woman was bound to succeed.

Referring to the report of the U.P. Governor's Refugee Relief Committee, Kanpur, she suggested that women of all communities should be included in the personnel of the Committee. She cited the example of Lady Mountbatten who was working ceaselessly for the uplift of the down trodden not because she was the wife of the Governor-General of India but because she was essentially a woman.

Disapproving the language controversy now raging in the province Mrs Naidu expressed her personal relief that any language which could express noble thoughts in the simple terms was as good as the language of the majority community, that is Hindi She did not like the idea of undermining the importance of the language of the minority community. Beautiful ideas and lofty sentiments were immortal and any language which would be simple, intelligible and clearly expressed such sentiments would serve the purpose, she concluded.

CONSOLIDATE PAKISTAN

U. P. League Leader's Appeal To Muslims

GUJARAT, Oct. 17. (A.P.I.): Mr. Rizwanullah leader of the United Provinces peace and goodwill mission addressing a public meeting in Municipal gardens here last night recalled the joint struggle of Muslims in the sub-continent of India for the attainment of Pakistan during the last decade and said "today when Pakistan has been established we in India expect that the Muslims in Pakistan do not forget the interests of their former comrades in arms who struggled and suffered with them for achieving their cherished goal. While you have come into your own as sovereign people who have been left in as minority in India and our fate and future depends all the more upon the treatment you meet out to the minorities amidst you."

He added. "we have come to you with a fervent request from your Muslim brethren in India to protect and safeguard non-Muslims in Pakistan so that we may also be able to live peacefully and honourably in India."

Stressing the need for immediate restoration of peace in the 2 dominions Mr Rizwanullah said. "the achievement of Pakistan was only the first phase of your struggle for liberation. The second and equally crucial phase of your struggle has not come and that is the consolidation of the new born state and the retention of your hard-won freedom.

Peace is essential for consolidation of Pakistan which in turn will largely help to secure the life and honour of Indian Muslims."

HOMES MADE SAFER WITH NEW INSECTICIDES

Thousands of lives will be lost this year due to malaria, dysentery and other diseases spread by flies and mosquitoes. Fortunately, modern science has developed insecticides such as DDT and pyrethrum which protect the home against the insect menace.

The discovery of DDT has brought about a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. One of the most efficient methods of using DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings and other surfaces where insects crawl. After DDT is sprayed the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. The killing power of DDT persists for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, though deadly and long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action.

On the other hand, pyrethrum is unsurpassed for clearing rooms of insects quickly. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides are now available which are far superior to pre-war types of pyrethrum sprays.

Pyrethrum kills annoying insects quickly while DDT retains its killing power for a long time. The use of both insecticides gives the household complete protection against the dangers and discomforts of insects.

A Deadly Combination— Kills All Insects

To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY**, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT**, ask for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, *use* **FLIT** *Surface Spray*

For quick killing power, rely on **FLIT**

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

PENTANGULAR CRICKET ABANDONED. ISLAM GYMKHANA'S LEAD. MEDIEVAL IDEAS. FESTIVAL ON NON-COMMUNAL LINES. PERMANENT BASIS. PUBLIC IMAGINATION. W.I.F.A.'S EXAMPLE. LOOK AHEAD. REMOVE THE BLOT.

I heartily welcome the decision of the Pentangular Cricket Committee to abandon their favourite tournament this year. It would have been most unwise to make an attempt to stage it in an atmosphere which is highly combustible from the communal point of view. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the Committee never believed in the story that this Carnival killed the communal virus and brought about harmonious relations between the warring communities a few years ago, or in the past. If it were really so, these protagonists of communal sport would have taken courage in both hands and tried to restore communal harmony through it.

Islam Gymkhana's Lead

We are grateful to the Islam Gymkhana for giving this bold lead. They realised more than anybody else how the wind is blowing in the city and the country. They felt that the time was gone for parading religious colour on the sporting field. They must now go about as Indians—and not Muslims.

There is no question of rivalry with any body in this. If at all, one needs to show how faithful he is to the true tenets of his religion by his example—and not by mere lip allegiance to it.

Medieval Ideas

I congratulate Abu Jasdenwalla, President of the Islam Gymkhana, and his colleagues for resolving to turn their face against communal sport in future. I hope the other Gymkhanas will follow suit so that this dangerous type of sport may be buried seven fathoms deep as early as possible.

It is sheer nonsense to say that abandonment of the communal Pentangular will kill our cricket. Those who say that are still living in medieval days. They do not realise that the times are changing at a terrific pace. We have now reached the age of an atom bomb—a thing undream of a few years ago. If we do not move with the times, we would be lost for ever.

Festival On Non-Communal Lines

The Pentangular Committee has decided to hold a cricket festival on non-communal basis, on the same lines as last year. It will be staged on the same dates as was fixed for the Pentangular—that is from November 10 to November 23. With due respect to the Presidents of the five leading Gymkhanas, I should like to point out that the teams named after them and selected in a haphazard manner are not likely to rouse the enthusiasm of the public—simply because the teams will not have any fixed basis of choice. They will not be representatives in any particular sense, like a club or territory. Therefore the matches will not have any sentimental value either for the players or the public. Who cares a brass farthing whether Abu Jasdenwalla's team wins or Shantaram Shete's team flourishes?

Permanent Basis

We must look ahead. We must find a permanent basis for such a representative competition. It may be said that everything is transitory. The changing times will change every thing. So why bother about it? That's not the right way to look at it. Because cricket may lose its popularity in future, it does not mean that we should stop the game to-day. Whatever we do we must arrange in a systematic manner, so that it may catch the imagination of the players and the public sooner or later. Its intrinsic value must be genuine. It must have the power to yield healthy and handsome fruits sooner or later.

Public Imagination

I cannot, therefore, understand why the communal tournament has not been substituted by the Zonal competition. The latter possesses all the ingredients which makes a festival attractive and healthy. I know that it has not been able to catch the imagination of the public yet. That is mainly because the supporters of the communal tournament are dead-set against it. They do not want it to succeed despite all the good qualities the competition possesses. But once they know that the communal festival is dead, they will reconcile themselves and gradually learn to love the new babe. After all their inherent love for the game will prevail.

W.I.F.A.'s Example

The W.I.F.A. which was running a communal soccer tournament at the Cooperage for the last few years, converted it into a Zonal one this year. Though it was very hurriedly arranged it was eminently successful. I have every hope that in the years to come it will grow into one of our most popular football tournaments in the province—and may be in the country.

So the members of Bombay cricket would do well to look to the future. I am fully aware of the present difficulties of collecting players from all parts of the country. But if we have the will, we can make the best of the situation. Many people thought that the Inter-Provincial football tournament would not be held at all, especially in view of the Bengal Association's anxiety to hold it in Calcutta. But they surmounted all the difficulties and staged it there.

Look Ahead

Where there is will there is a way, they say. If the Festival Committee wills it, I have not the least doubt in my mind that they will be able to overcome most of the difficulties in their way. What we need is a permanent basis for it and they must furnish it. In course of time the Zonal will prove to be even more popular than the Pentangular if only the prejudice of our fans are removed. It seems to me that the promoters are still groping in the dark for a suitable substitute for their favourite competition. It is there in a grand form if they would only lay aside their prejudice and sponsor it whole-heartedly. If they are men of vision they should not lose this golden opportunity to establish it on a firm footing. The posterity will be grateful to them for their bold step.

Remove The Blot

Now that the communal tournament is on its last legs—perhaps dead for ever—I do not see any reason why these communal Gymkhanas and clubs should not be converted into non-communal institutions. I know that there are some legal difficulties in the way. But difficulties are there only to be removed. If sincere and honest efforts are made by those who are at the helm of these institutions. I have every hope that they can be made accessible to all communities. Are we not tired of communalism yet? Let communalism go where it likes, but India must be made the land free of the cancer. It seems rather unfortunate that the most cosmopolitan city in India owns the largest number of communal sporting institutions. This blot must be removed by her sportsmen as early as possible.

IS IT TRUE?

That a furious controversy is now raging in South Africa as to whether women should wear shorts or divided skirts on the sporting field?

That the length of the short or skirt has no bearing—it may be as far above the knees as physical limits would permit?

That India is far more advanced in this respect, as she allows the women to wear their saree in any way they like and on all occasions?

That shorts and divided skirts have also been worn by the fair sex in abbreviated forms without a challenge from any quarter?

That during the last World Olympiad at Berlin, doubts were expressed about the sex of the female participants from South Africa?

That the Springboxes are afraid that the old doubts may be revived and confirmed factually by shorts taking the place of skirts?

That Old Ma is agitated over the prospects of revival of the communal Cricket Pentangular, as she believes—like the conservatives that conservatism alone can ensure world's progress?

That the only way to find new talents for international honours is to look for them on the communal fields?

That there is no better method for infusing national spirit into our sportsmen than by taking them through the rosy path of communal contests?

That communal rivalry is the royal road leading to the sporting Zenith.—just as the world has seen everywhere?

That the Islam Gymkhana has administered a rude shock to Bori Bunder by its firm refusal to play in communal matches in future?

That the B. B. Crowd may now turn tail and blandly advise the other Gymkhanas to follow the wise footsteps of Abu Jasdenwalla and Co.?

That Pankaj Gupta, Manager of the Indian Cricket team now in Australia, told the Aussies that the tourists may learn many things from them during the tour?

That Pankaj promised to teach the Kangaroos something in return when they visited India next—probably how to eat Rasgollas without spitting the juice on their clothes?

BATHING DIVERSITIES NO. 3

By force of convention and habit, cleanliness derived from bathing has become so ingrained in the constitution of Indians, that in regular daily bath, they prefer skin-wash with toilet soaps that are positive in hygienic value, unchallenged in medicative action on skin-pores and ensure aristocracy of toilet taste. Invariably their preference falls on Modi's PREFECT TOILET SOAP.

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Let us talk it over—

The Middle-class dove-coves must be experiencing quite a flutter as the Primary Education Bill is being studied in the Select Committee.

I do not mean to suggest that the middle-class parents are against their children's education. Just the contrary. Being a major section of the small class of educated people in the country, they know the importance of education and should naturally be anxious to provide the necessary facilities to the young ones. But then, caught as they are between the unrelenting price-pincers, they can ill-afford to give schooling to the kids, especially when there are half a dozen of them around the house. The Bombay Government's scheme of Free Primary Education will be nothing less than a heavenly boon to them.

However, I am not such a boob as to overlook that one word "compulsory" will get stuck in their throat! Because in that single word lies a warrant for many of them to release that extra-hand of a small Rama or Baloo from their service

How many families have I not seen harbouring (a delightful misnomer!) a seven or eight year-old lad, brought over to the cities from their native place? If anyone of you is in doubt, all that I ask you to do is to visit a few houses in the areas which are the middle-class stronghold: say like Girgaum, Tardeo, Grant Road, Dadar, Byculla etc. You will come across a number of these small Ramas or Baloos (the synonyms for domestic servants in Bombay) munching their scanty meal in the stairways or lying cuddled-up in the cold, dark passages and landings.

These are no waifs. They have a master and a mistress, two owners; they also have a 'home' to live in and what's more, they earn a living! If you are so gracious as to visit these middle-class 'strongholds' of an evening or early morning, you'll find these chaps carrying buckets-full of water or washing heaps of pots and clothes and even playing the "ayah" to kids half their own age! Over and above this, you may as well be prepared to hear the harried mistress's lashing tongue and also see the master dealing a blow or two to this brat of a servant. The milling is too much for the slip of a boy or girl servant. But then, the employers too do not pay him a bean! In not a few cases they send his wages direct to his parents. Besides, don't they give him a change of clothes and two meals a day? For them, he is a good bargain, more so in times like these when the grown-up fellows make impossible demands and choose to remain your disobedient servant! Verily, in times like these, argue the poor parents, when no grain or cloth reaches the village, it isn't such a bad idea to send away their children to the cities. In fact, to them, it proves to be a paying business.

So, it isn't for the third party to have a say in the matter. Well then, does it follow that hundreds and hundreds of these boys and girls should remain untouched by the literacy tide that will be released over the Bombay Presidency? These helpless kids are the 'vested interests' of the employers and parents as well. The former are sure to put forward the excuse that the latter do not want to send their children to school and lose a few chips they get out of their labour. Will the Peoples' Government come to the aid of these children whose parents have turned exploiters?

* *

"One knit and a purl" will soon be the word of command for Bombay's Bai Sahibs. To the tune of clicking needles, they'll be turning out thousands of woollen garments so that the up-rooted humanity (from Pakistan) may not feel the rigours of winter which is just round the corner.

During wartimes, knitting became a craze in many countries of the world. Women knitted in trains and buses, at parties, concerts and even at public meetings. It was such an irresistable craze that even in places like Bombay and Madras where there is a nominal winter, these pretty knitters made for themselves and their folks at least half a dozen jumpers, pullovers, jerseys and mufflers!

Now, how about discarding a few of those lovely woolies? They'll make a fine contribution to the 'old clothes collection' campaign that is soon beneing launched in the city for the benefit of the refugees. Besides, there are plenty of fine woollen garments in the stalls in case the society ladies and lovelies want to protect themselves from the North wind for there's already a nip in the air!

—*Leela.*

JOB OR MARRIAGE?

By Barbara Wootton

Why do women marry? Is the holy wedlock a better alternative to earning one's living in strenuous conditions? Then, why do may married women still want to remain in professions though it means a double grinding for them?

The author who is also an economist, has analysed the problems of married woman in the pot-war society. The views expressed might have been irrelevant to us but for the fact that revolutionary changes have come over our society during the war years. The woman careerist and the Office Girl have come to stay. Born out of the economic crisis, will they be able to hold their own, now that domestic help has become scarce and unreliable? Or would they prefer bachelorhood?

WE INVITE OUR READERS VIEWS.

According to the English tradition a woman marries for love, or to have children, or for the prestige attaching to the married state, or to get the support of someone else's income, instead of having to earn one of her own.

The first two are powerful motives, and it would seem that they can be relied upon to keep the marriage rate up—though not by themselves to maintain stable marriages. The third motive—prestige—is losing its force, now that a woman can earn distinction in many professions in her own right. And the economic incentive is not merely losing its force; it is beginning to pull against marriage.

The attraction of marriage as an escape from the necessity of earning one's own living is obviously stronger, the more distasteful is the method by which that living has to be earned. Naturally, therefore, it appeals more to the unskilled wage-earning girl than to the woman who is qualified for an interesting profession. I have heard working girls speak very frankly of their intention of marrying early for no other reason than this. I do not think that they were telling the whole truth: convention often inhibits reference to more profound emotional needs. But, to put it bluntly, the prospective husband who appears as an alternative to forty-five years of routine factory work has no very formidable rival to contend with! Even so, the working girl who gives up her job in order to marry gives up also her economic independence in exchange for some (often not very happy) arrangement allowing her a share in her husband's income.

A Difficult Problem

The professional woman, however, who is the particular subject of this article, has something else to think about as well,. Her parents' money, public money, and some of the best years of her life have probably been spent on acquiring her professional skill. She is very unlucky if she does not *enjoy* being a doctor, or a librarian, or a teacher, or a nurse or a civil servant. If she marries she must either go on with her job or give it up. It will cost her a pang—a good many pangs perhaps—to give it up: yet the burdens of going on with it may well prove intolerable

This is a dilemma which, I think, hardly troubled the pioneers of what is called the Women's Movement. These pioneers lived in a world in which wives of the professional classes took for granted that their housework would be done for them by resident domestic servants, and that they could telephone to shops for prompt delivery of whatever they ordered (and not something different). Children could be, and were largely left to the care of nannies and their mothers were free either to live lives of social idleness or to continue with their own professional work as the case might be. There would be interruptions when the babies were coming and for a short while after they had come: but, after all, in the ordinary case, these would not occur more than three or four times in a lifetime at the most: and many of our vigorous feminist forbears rather prided themselves on being able to toss off the necessary babies without any serious upset in their ordinary way of life.

Indeed, amongst the educated classes and amongst women who were active in public affairs, the emphasis was all on getting away from a world in which women could only talk about servants and babies. Significantly, the two subjects were commonly bracketed together. (I am speaking now of a period between twentyfive and forty years ago This attitude was taking shape in the days of the Suffrage agitation before the 1914 war and, though in face of growing difficulties, it survived the dislocations due to that war.)

More To Do—And Less Help

Since then many things have happened. Domestic service has nearly disappeared, and where it remains, it is extremely expensive. In every household there is both far more work to do, and far less chance of getting help in the doing of it. It do not need to expatiate on the burdens of contemporary housekeeping. It is reasonable to hope that some of them will eventually get less. Some of them (though we seem reluctant to admit it) even have got less already as, for example, in many cities, the problem of getting fish. But the married woman's choice today is still between intolerable overwork or complete surrender to domestic detail. In either case she will be the slave of petty cares; and if she sticks to her professional work she will *never* know the joy of a mind that is wholly relaxed and free

Something that must be done or remembered is always nagging at the back of her consciousness. Often, indeed in discussions on the equal pay controversy I find myself thinking that if there must be inequality it would really be more sensible to have it the other way round For practically every woman who goes into the labour market at all and this goes for a high proportion of the single, as well as the married) is doing two jobs—one at home and one at work If she can hold her own *at all* in competition with male colleagues, who have three meals a day set before them without doing more than perhaps help wash up, she must be superlatively good and deserves to be paid accordingly

Something else has happened in the past quarter of a century besides the increase in domestic burdens There have been great advances in psychological knowledge, and these have modified the attitude of thinking people towards very young children. The psychologists have taught us that the baby's personality develops in much more subtle ways than our grandmothers realised I cannot think that any educated woman who has given a reasonable amount of attention to modern psychological knowledge can feel that responsibility for the daily detailed upbringing of young children is a task which makes insufficient demands upon her mental abilities She may feel that it is a task for which she has not been trained, and she may well wish to be relieved of perpetually washing napkins. But she must see that there is a very great deal more to it than physical care, administered even with a good dose of unguided natural affection

TO BE CONTINUED

Spotlight On Women

Princess Elizabeth's Parliamentary Debut

Princess Elizabeth will make her Parliamentary debut on October 21, at the State opening of the new parliament The King will, as is customary, be accompanied by the Queen. On this occasion he will be joined by Princess Elizabeth as the Heiress Presumptive. In accordance with custom, the Queen will sit on the throne to the right of the King, and Princess Elizabeth will be seated on his left on a lower gilt chair or throne, facing the assembled company of Peers and M. P.'s Wartime informality of dress will be observed, however so ermine robes and coronets will not be worn by the Peers and Peeresses.

* * *

First Film At 104

Mrs. Eliza Palmer, now a bed-ridden patient at an Essex hospital, recently saw her first film on her 104th birth-day. As a young girl, in the '60's of the last century, she read Dickens' "Great Expectations" soon after it was published She loved it So, when the J Arthur Rank Organisation asked her which picture she would most like to see, she immediately said "Great Expectations! please." Technicians transformed the hospital ward into a miniature cinema and when the film show was over, she said "Wondeful It all brings back memories of my childhood"

* * *

Janet Attlee Engaged

The Prime Minister's eldest daughter is engaged to be married to Mr. Harald Shipton, an electrical engineer at the Burden Neurological Institute. Miss Attlee is Assistant Psychologist at a Bristol mental hospital. She joined the W.A.A.F. on leaving school, but because of her aptitude was chosen for special secret duties with Professor Bartlett at Cambridge It was while working with him in his psychological laboratory that she first became interested in psychology Deciding on it as a career, she went to Bristol University and finally secured her present post.

* * *

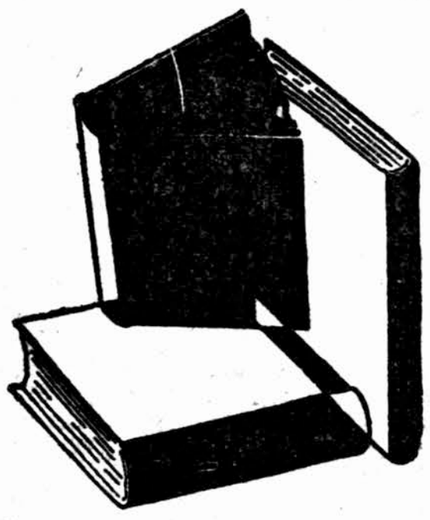
"Soft" Shoulders And Longer Skirts

British dress designers favour the Edwardian line, and shoulders no longer look square and exaggerated Dress bodices are cut on close and neat lines, but the chief interest has passed to skirts, which are definitely longer (the day length is 15 inches maximum from the ground) There are balloon shirts, ballet skirts wrap-over skirts draped skirts and pleated skirts Items of headwear include velvet, be-ribboned bonnets in early 18th century style and berets that seem to have grown in size The range of colours include orange, terra cotta, saffron, chestnut, grey blue all variations of green, navy, rose black

* * *

Pocket-Size British Star

Diminutive, husky-voiced film star Joan Dowling made a success of her character-parts in the play 'No Room at the Inn" and the film 'Hue and Cry" In both she was cast as a rough-edged Cockney child Now, however, Joan comes nearer to earth as a demure youg girl with Cupid in close attendance, she plays the starring role of 17-year-old "Joan" in "A man's Affair"



Guide To Women

"WOMEN AND SOCIAL INJUSTICE" by M. K. Gandhi, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 3/-.

It is a truism to say to-day that the awakening of Indian womanhood is one of Gandhiji's greatest achievements. By nature and conscience, a champion of the under-dog, he has from early days pleaded the cause of India's women whose life has been of unending suppression due to many outdated social customs and religious beliefs

This book, which is a collection of Gandhiji's writings and references to women and their special problems is a guide and a friend to women. Gandhiji not only puts his finger on the trouble-spot but seeks to show the cause and the far-reaching consequences it is likely to have on human society. For, he holds that woman is an important part of it—much more than man—for the simple reason that she is endowed with the sterling qualities of endurance, tolerance and a kind heart. As these writings include his public speeches, answers to criticism in newspapers and also replies to letters received from friends soliciting his opinions on questions like the dowry system, widow remarriage, child marriage, 'sati' and education they have a greater degree of intimacy of feelings. Hence, even when Gandhiji deals with subjects like the 'purdah' system, relations between husband and wife, prostitution, social service, women and militarism, the modern girl, etc. one never feels that one is faced with a moralist or demagogue. Gandhiji's method is always of persuation and not of forcing his views down your throat.

This third edition of the book is more up-to-date as it includes the views expressed by Gandhiji on recent happenings in Noakhali, the question of abducted women, forcible conversion and communal harmony. His heart is full of sympathy for victims of the communal frenzy and his advice to women in particular is that they should be brave, self-reliant and even ready for death if faced with dishonour.

I wonder if books like these cannot be introduced for studies say, as rapid readers in high schools which may do immense benefit to our young people.

—L. J.

Interviewing The Great

They Told Me So! By Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan: Thacker & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7/14.

Some forty-six interviews, which are collected together in this book, present a bird's-eye view of the present political and economic problems, which are engaging the attention of the Indian leaders. Though some of the problems are of topical interest, a large number are of such a nature that the future of the nation depends upon their correct solution. Mr. Taleyarkhan has rendered a service to the public by reporting the opinions and ideas of different leading personalities in variety of walks of life; yet each one of them is approached for his considered opinions on a problem, on which he happens to be an authority. The writer, moreover, selects subjects for discussion with fine judgment and displays more than average insight into the subjects, selected for discussion. With subtle cunning he leads the threads of the discussion to the heart of the problem and seldom, if ever, allows the speaker to evade inconvenient aspects of the subjects.

A few typical instances will suffice to illustrate his method. He inspires Rajaji to talk out his intimate thoughts about the solution of the communal tangle; he persuades Justice Chagla to discuss with him the unpleasant affairs of the University; so also he pumps out information from late Mr. Bhulabhai Desai about his defence in the I.N.A. trial; he makes the unwilling Dr. Jayakar talk freely about the Wavell Plan. No wonder, therefore, that these reported talks become not only interesting but also instructive. They present the cross-section of our present political conditions, and yet they are more than merely abstract discussions. They present at once the views on some important subject as well as the personality of the speaker, who unfolds them.

The real charm, however, lies in the thumb-nail sketches of the persons interviewed, which are imperceptibly woven in the main and of the reported discussions. Rajaji, for instance, Mr. Taleyarkhan assures us, creates an impression of "charming affability" though he "wears a frown and looks austere"; Mr. Justice Chagla's statements, he says, are "admirably polite but alarmingly positive"; he finds Sir Chimanlal an "aged warrior, whose fire is not quenched with age; Mr. Munshi impresses him with his "amazing vitality." Such instances can be multiplied almost without end. Such human touches enliven the discussions, which otherwise would have been more academic exercises in the arid field of politics.

Y. G. N.

First Air Monthly

"INDIAN SKYWAYS" The Aviation Journal of India. Editor Zabak Kureishi, Advani Chambers, Sir. P. M. Road, Bombay, Rs. 1/8 per issue.

This new monthly is a welcome indication of the rapid strides in aviation made by India during the last few years. We have now a number of internal air lines operating all over this sub-continent and though we have yet to get our due share in foreign air traffic, it is a happy augury that India's first Ambassador to the Soviet flew to Moscow in a specially chartered Indian plane.

"Indian Skyways" is the first monthly of its type in this country and it is brought out by Mr. Zabak Kureishi, the enterprising editor of SOUND. It has an imposing board of technical advisors and the first issue gives an excellent promise for the future. Both airmen and laymen will find much of interest in this number, which is printed on art paper and is sumptuously illustrated

—i.

Raja Rao's Short Stories

"THE COW OF THE BARRICADES" and other stories by Raja Rao, "Champak Library", Oxford University Press, India. Rs. 6.

These are nine stories of Indian life written in easy and vivid English, and are a mirror of life as lived by the masses in the country, at all times, with the strong underlying faith in Fate and a Divinity that shapes it. The scenes are mostly of mid-Karnatak, the setting is contemporary with the clash of modern ideas and events, but the attitude of mind with which they are mingled and met are typically and eternally Indian. The characters themselves, in real life as in the book, be they householders or hermits, are and will never get angry, but will go on living as they have done believing that the 'truth' which people like Raja Rao cannot help telling. That is the secret of the vitality of Indian life, portrayed so vividly, with its undertone of sadness, in the stories.

They are stories mainly of a cross-section of the yet unsophisticated strata of Indian society, with its life-springs not yet too much disturbed by the various "isms" of the current times except that of Gandhi which is after its own kind, jogging on in the traditional way with its "joys and brutalities" (not consciously inflicted) enjoyed and suffered as in the course of things. The language is smooth and natural, and can be recommended as model for young Indians in schools and colleges in place of the old classical English writers who are becoming obsolete. The themes, the get-up of the book, the name of the series and the general atmosphere created are so pleasantly and invitingly Indian, that one wishes the price too was in consistence with it to suit the average Indian's means. If the other books to follow are to be of the standard of the first volume, a popular and cheap edition of the "Champak Library" is strongly to be recommended to the publishers.

—M. S. M.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Children of all Bombay and Suburban Units had a gala time together on October 5, when they celebrated the Children's Annual Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, on the banks of the Ulhas River at Kalyan. Children travelled by the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, and met at the Kalyan Station in the early morning, and from there they went in lorries to the beautiful spot of their outing

The programme started with the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony performed by Little Harindranath Upadhyaya, a Member of the Balkan-ji-Bari. After that the Children had a ramble in the woods and on the river-side. They were one with the Nature which they enjoyed to their heart's content. Then they sat together to eat what they brought with themselves sharing with each other their small belongings and after that had a rest.

In the afternoon, a programme of songs, dances, stories and dialogues, etc., was gone through under the presidentship of Shri Ram B. Motwani, General Secretary, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, who and a few other workers of the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari were kind enough to join the celebrations. Shri Prabhubhai and Shri Gohel spoke on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Kelawala and Shri Iyer on Dr Annie Besant and Shri Rasikbhai F. Shah on Balkan-ji-[illegible] also a report of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari activities.

After that there was tea, and then was sung the National Anthem "Vande Mataram", after which all returned in lorries to Kalyan Station, and from there to their different destinations. Boys and girls had a very happy time together which could be seen from their songs and outbursts in the lorries and the train.

* * *

A new Unit of the Balkan-ji-Bari was inaugurated at Malad by Shri S. K. Patil, who in his speech appreciated the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari and expressed that this was really the work of the Government which should be grateful for getting into their hands this ready made Organisation to proceed with its future progress. He said that amongst children were to be found the future Mahatma Gandhis and Pandit Jawaharlals, and he hoped that if they were brought up in the atmosphere of Love and Happiness, they would have better fellow feelings for each other whey they grew up.

Shri Gaurishankar Dave is the President of the new Unit and Shri Ashvinkumar Bhatt is its Secretary. The former appealed to the public for funds, and the following contributed: Shri Girdharbhai Kotak Rs. 51/-; Shri Veljibhai Chhaganlal Rs. 50/-; Shri Adarsh Dugdhalaya Rs. 41/-; Shri Karbhari Saheb of Khambhatta Rs. 25/-; Shri Ratilal Parekh Rs. 25/-; Shri Chandulal Shah Rs. 11/-; Shri Narottam Hiralal Rs. 11/-; and 'A Gentleman' Rs. 5/-. Shri Ashvinkumar Bhatt thanked all the donors, and hoped that Malad Balkan-ji-Bari would get the citizens' full co-operation for carrying on its activities.

A nice programme of entertainments was staged by the children of the new Centre, and among those who delivered speeches on the occasion were Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Rasik F. Shah, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. The former explained the aims, objects and ideals of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and the latter narrated the activities of the Association. All speakers expressed gladness on the starting of a Balkan-ji-Bari Centre in Malad, and offered their best wishes for its progress and porsperity.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari had a very attractive programme of dances and music at the B. J. Children's Home. Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shri Rasikbhai S. Shah addressed the meeting explaining the aims and activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari. In the end Shri Gohel thanked the Shakuntala Nritya Mandal for the programme kindly arranged by them and the function terminated with the singing of the national anthem "Vande Mataram."

A visit was paid by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari workers to Kasarwadi, Shri Narayanbhai related a story on Shri Krishna; Shri Ramlal sang a number of children's songs, Smt. Dhanuben gave a talk, and Sister Jailbharati sang national songs. The function ended with thanks-giving by the local Secretary, Shri Mohanbhai Vaghale. The Unit also celebrated the Children's Annual Day under the presidentship of Smt. Saralaben Nanavati.

* * *

Shri Jayant K. Sampat had been on a tour of North Gujrat and visited amongst other places, Gondal, Amreli, Upleta and Rajkot. He arranged meetings of some local enthusiasts and explained to them the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari. At all these places certain friends have taken upon themselves to establish Balkan-ji-Bari Units—which, it is hoped, will soon start buzzling with activities.

Shri Harbhai Trivedi is trying to form the Gujarat-Kathiawar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. All the Balkan-ji-Bari Units in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch have been requested to approach and co-operate with him in this connection. It is likely that the next All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Meeting and Conference may also be held at Bhavnagar at the invitation of Shri Harbhai Trivedi

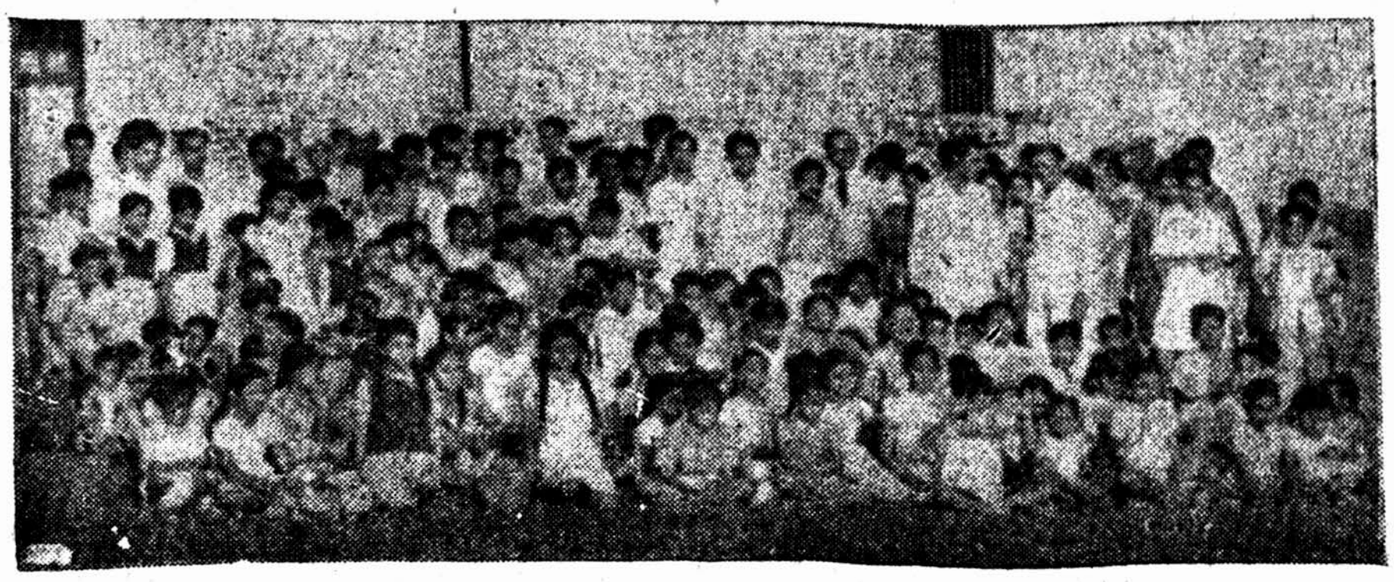
* * *

There are a number of Balkan-ji-Bari Centres working throughout the country. Who have not yet joined this Great Brotherhood? Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of the Association from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be proud to have joined the Balkan-ji-Bari.

It is a duty of those who have already joined the Association to introduce it to their other friends. Dada will be glad to hear from any one at any time

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21



Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls and Workers celebrated Children's Annual Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant on the banks of Ulhas, at Kalyan.

Trouble follows freedom—Art away from people—No justice to people's artists—vagaries of art movement—Importance of architecture—Modern art on wiew—Christian paintings by Miss Trindade.

Freedom from foreign yoke should bring great delight to every enslaved country. To India, however, it has brought delight as well as grief. Partitions should be pronounced as the heaviest price for freedom in the case of a country which is noted for unity and harmony. Much of the delight was taken away by the trouble which arose in the wake of freedom and culminated in the terrible upheaval in the Punjab.

Linked By Art

The virus of communalism and provincialism, which partitions were expected to extirpate, has, all of a sudden, assumed gigantic proportions and has released influences which has brutalised the human mind in the affected zones. It has, in some of the apparently quiet areas, stimulated fissiparous tendencies on the part of rank provincialists. Those, who are responsible for or are victims of massacre, arson and looting and who are likely to be affected by the fissiparous tactics of provincialists, are the masses.

The common people, who form the main bulk of the population of this subcontinent, have all these years lived in peace and harmony. They were united, despite their communal or provincial divergences, by their traditions of art and culture. It is, therefore, surprising to find the same people to forget their mutual obligations and cultural traditions and to set up fronts of fratricidal warfare. The blame of such an unprecedented catastrophe should be laid at the doors of those who as rulers left the masses uncared for and of others who are exploiting their ignorance and credulity for the sake of achieving some selfish ends.

Away From People

Art was the backbone of unity and understanding. It had functioned as a great cohesive force. In spite of that no approach to the masses has hitherto been made from the angle of art, and hence this undreamt of stage of estrangement, antagonism and reversion to brutality. Since art was neglected under the foreign rule, it was kept away from the people and was usurped as a monopoly by the so-called privilaged class. The claim of the people on art as their common heritage still remains unchallengeable.

Distribution of art in existing social [illegible] is as unequal and inequitable as of wealth. Being almost a monopoly of the rich, art which is generally understood to be classical in type, is found by the poor to be far beyond their reach. Exhibitions, demonstrations and performances are usually held at the places which are patronised by the self-styled elite. They are never taken to slums or villages in which live the masses of India.

The common man, even if he knows English, is prevented from acquiring knowledge of art, because he finds the price set on the same too heavy for himself. Books and magazines with art as their subjects are available in a fairly large number, but they are intended for circulation among aristocratic dilettante and not for educating the people in appreciation of art. Such costly publications again help authors to establish their reputations as critics and connoisseurs irrespective of their knowledge.

Injustice To Artists

The people have their own arts like music, dance and painting. To them art is a necessity and a normal expression of life and not a fashion or spectacular activity. Their art forms are generally labelled as folk art even though some of them, on close analysis, are found to be truly classical in technique. Snobosseurs and sophisticates, who dominate the current art movement, consider it below their dignity to go nearer the masses working in fields and factories, but they pay heavy price to witness crude or surface imitations of some of the art forms of the latter presented on the fashionable stage by "society artists."

Art monopolists—both aristocratic dilettante and their favourite artists have persistently ignored the people and also the artists among them. Hereditary exponents of dance and music builders of beautiful temples and houses in the countryside and producers of handicrafts of excellent designs belong to the common lot. Such artists and craftsmen deserve to be treated as important and respectable members of the community and not to be ostracised as "uneducated" and "professional."

Hereditary exponents and folk artists are, however, deliberately excluded from the programmes which should be assigned to them only. The All-India Radio has programmes for rural areas and at times it broadcasts folk song, also, but it generaly does not bring folk musicians to the mike. Some of the [illegible] modernists and half-baked connoisseurs seem to have formed a conspiracy to crush the creative initiative on the part of the artists among the masses and to eliminate them ultimately from the world of art.

Task Before Government

The art movement is proceeding apace; and yet art has not approached the common people and the artists in their rank are not treated with sympathy and respect. Failure to appreciate the art and cultural traditions of the people and to distribute art to them is responsible, to no small extent, for the ascendency suddenly gained by the demon of destruction with the dawn of freedom. It is difficult to restrain the brute in man if his emotions are not refined by creating his interest in art.

The uplift of the common people has been advocated by Gandhiji for a long time. It is now expected to be one of the immediate concerns of the Government of free India. But the Government should not be oblivious to the necessity of planning "art for the masses" and of reclaiming artists among them. It ought to appreciate and exploit the potentialities of art as a unifying and cohesive force. India is divided politically. She is undivided artistically. Art should continue to be a strong link across the frontiers of the two dominions.

Schools Beautiful

An exhibition of a rare collection of art photographs of the leading British Universities was held at the Bombay Art Society's Salon last month under the joint auspices of the Society and the British Information Services. The photographs, which have been produced by the British Council, embraced all the styles of architecture which are found in the British Isles. They showed the architectural excellence of some of the well-known colleges in Britain.

The exhibition emphasised in fact that an educational institution, if it is to leave a lasting impression on the mind of the student, ought to have a beautiful architectural design. Educational institutions are built on a large scale in this country, but there among them which can be pronounced as fine examples of architecture, will not be many. Neglect of the designs of schools and colleges is a symptom of the disease of indifference to the art of architecture from which modern India is suffering.

Standards Of Architecture

Constructional works on an extensive scale will be among the immediate requirements of free India. East Punjab, to cite only one instance, will need a capital, and the same will have to be built sooner or later. But no constructional work of importance should be conceived as an emergency measure and designed in a haphazard manner. Architecture should now be treated as an art and not merely as a building industry.

New towns and buildings should reflect the spirit of independence and the architectural and cultural individuality of the country. India is noted for her distinctive architectural tradition which should be the basis of the new style. The Central Government should, at the earliest moment, give a serious thought to the neglected problem of architecture and should set definite standards for new architectural projects throughout the country.

Modern Art:

On view at the Bombay Art Society's Salon is a collection of reproductions of modern French painters. The reproductions are splendid and are fairly representative. They include the works of Manet, Picasso, Cezanne and others. The exhibition, though it is small in size, shows representative examples of the modern European Art.

Some of the Indian artists are fascinated by the modern European Art and have taken to it without deep understanding. The Bombay Art Society has offered an opportunity to artists to acqante themselves with the styles of different masters and to the public to view fine examples of modern art.

Miss Angelo Trindede, Whose "Our Lady of the Flute" appears in these columns, is one of the leading young artists of Western India. She has inherited talent for art from her father—the late Mr. Trindade who is remembered in the art-word as one of the old masters. Miss Trindade paints in the academic and Indian styles and rarely allows her brush to dry up. She handles landscape, subject painting and portraiture with equal freedom. Some of her landscape and Indian paintings are delightful studies.

The exhibition of Christian paintings by Miss Trindade, which is held at Chetna has some good examples of her art. Few are the artists who have painted Biblical subjects in the Indian style. Miss Trindade is one of them. Here is a laudable attempt to expand the scope of subject-matter for Indian painting.

'Our Lady Of The Flute'

By Angela Trindade.

THE WORLD LAUGHS
(Continued From Page 23)

it. I heard enough'. Well, blime, I'll just have to say to her, 'Missus, I read it in the paper that all the wise are dead and only the cunning remain alive'. But I'll wave my banner, sir, for I believe in it, and they say that in three quarters of the world laughter has got a filthy black rug stuck in her mouth, and and....."

"Take that man below for medical examination", roared the magistrate.

While crossing a park an old woman noticed one of those men who go around jabbing a pointed stick into scraps of paper to gather them up.

'Don't you find that work very tiring?" she asked.

"Not very, mum," replied the man. "You see, I was born to it—my father used to harpoon whales."

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richand L. Frey

West opened the diamond queen and, as soon as dummy went down, declarer began berating his partner for not doubling three diamond. The spate rose to a full flood when, after ruffing the third diamond, South led to dummy's heart queen and, East showing out, disgustedly conceded two trump tricks to West.

You, as a disinterested kibitzer, are invited to judge the case. Which partner is guilty?

Well, it must be admitted that under the vulnerability conditions, with three diamonds in his hand and South's pass to indicate possible contentment if North should double, a double seems like the best action. East might go for from 300 to 800 points, and there might be no game in the North-South hands—particularly if West happened to have only two diamonds. But on the actual cards, South was too quick to surrender.

He could have made his contract when the trump break was revealed by simply playing for West to hold exactly the distribution he did have. All declarer needs to do is to cash three spades and two clubs; then lead dummy's heart eight and let West win. With ace-king-nine remaining in his hand, and West on lead, South would lose only a single trump trick.

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q 7
♡ Q 8
◇ 7 3 2
♣ A K 10 9 6

WEST
♠ J 9 6
♡ J 10 5 4 3
◇ Q 5 4
♣ 8 7

EAST
♠ 10 5 3 2
♡ —
◇ A K 9 8 6
♣ Q J 4 2

SOUTH
♠ K 8 4
♡ A K 9 7 6 2
◇ J 10
♣ 5 3

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	3♣	3◇
Pass	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	All Pass		

The LAST PAGE

conducted by CHRONICLER

Every now and then one gets a terrible feeling of frustration. Life, one begins to believe is not worth living in the midst of all this carnage and destruction and murder and hate and violence. All ideals, all dreams of a better life, all efforts for social change, all struggles for economic betterment —everything seems futile.

One day you hold a meeting or take out a procession, the slogans of Peace and Unity rend the sky. You write an article, story, poem or book to propagate these ideals. You collect a few rupees for the refugees or help to collect blankets or woollen garments. For a few moments you get a feeling of satisfaction "It is not much. But at least I have done my bit".

The next morning you get up and read your paper. Trouble in Bombay—Several stabbed, police firing, curfew, collective fines So many killed by being thrown out of running trains Refugee caravan attacked in the Punjab!

The mood of despair returns with added grimness. And again you begin to doubt if all that you or your friends are doing can make one grain of difference to the overwhelming storm of hatred and bitterness, retaliation and retribution, that sweeps over the land. Once more you begin to feel life has no meaning and all effort is futile.

And then.....

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A Letter From Jamnagar

Then a letter comes from Jamnagar. It is from the veteran Gujarati novelist GUNVANTRAI ACHARYA and was written in response to the Last Page S.O.S. to all writers and artists to mobilize for Peace and Unity And the spirit revives as one reads through the letter:—

"I read your appeal for writers, journalists and artists to come forward and help the cause of re-establishing peace in our now unhappy land, and I sincerely thank you for remembering an old comrade like me I was and am still outside Bombay else I would surely have attended the meeting, joined the procession and would in every way have stood by you all in your effort to make the voice of reason and sanity heard and felt.

"As a tribute to your efforts I decided I will write to you only after I did something for the cause which is as much mine as yours. I am now writing to you as to what I am doing.

"1. I have planned a set of six novels taking up a historical review of the hundred years between A.D. 1707 and 1807, pointing out the dangers and consequences of a theocratic Hindu Raj. Writing furiously and fast, the first of these novels is already written, printed and published....I am busy for the second one which I hope to put on the market about Dussehra. As each of these books is about 400 pages you will realise what I am feeling on the subject.

"2. I am also writing a special full-length play on unity for I.P.T.A. which they can produce on Divali Day....."

"Guruji" (as he is affectionately called by the younger Gujarati writers and artists) mentions something else also which he plans to do to further the cause of unity, but that cannot be divulged yet. When it comes to light it may cause a major sensation.

*

Though Dark Be The Night....

And then a group of Parsi young men and women drops in suddenly one evening. One presumes they belong to the sharkskin-and-gold-border-saree brigade and perhaps they are organising a Christmas Bazar or Rhumba Night at the Taj, or a Fancy Dress Ball or something equally futile

But, no, they are an earnest-minded lot who are quietly, with no fanfare of publicity, doing solid work for refugee relief and have come to discuss whether the relief money should be expended only on refugees in the Indian Union or whether (as a humanitarian gesture) part of it should also be sent for the succour of Muslim refugees in Pakistan.

They are eager and full of plans not only for the refugee relief but for the restoration of communal harmony and peace, and they tell me they have a number of Hindu and Muslim friends wholeheartedly cooperating with them.

And you begin to feel that a new Parsi is being evolved with an INDIAN consciousness, and a new INDIAN is being evolved with a HUMANITARIAN consciousness!

You drop in at the Sunderbai Hall and you find it full of Bengalis who have gathered to witness a dance-drama-shadow-play show in Bengali by I.P.T.A. boys and girls with the help of other Bengali artists. And you find that the money collected is being donated for the relief of refugees from the Panjab, and the famine-stricken peasants of EAST Bengal.

Here is BENGALI consciousness overcoming COMMUNAL consciousness, here is HUMANITY transcending the artificial barriers drawn on August 15 between Hindustan and Pakistan!

You go to another show. It is an IPTA play about a refugee from the Panjab who has lost his memory—who does not know whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh. As a part of the play, to depict a fragment of this refugee's memory, a Panjabi folk-song is heard—slowly floating in as if on the wings of imagination.

"Who sings this song?", asks the psychiatrist who is trying to revive the refugee's memory, "Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs?"

The refugee on the stage who has become ALL the refugees from the Panjab, replies, "All Panjabis sing it —Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs."

And in the audience you see tears in the eyes of all the Panjabis present—Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs —as, hearing this song, the nostalgic memories of their common Panjabi life and culture come to their minds.

And you hope and you pray that the pain and bitterness and hate of the last six months would be washed away one day by these tears.

One begins to doubt one's own doubts One begins to be sceptic about one's scepticism. The mood of frustration and despair relaxes its hold on one's heart. Once again one dares to hope, once again one dares to look up towards the stars that shine all the more hopefully and beautifully because the night is so dark.....

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Give One Blanket, Save One Life

The average Bombayites are perhaps unfamiliar with the rigours of the North Indian winter. Blessed (or cursed?) with a temperate climate all the year round, they may not fully appreciate the importance and desperate urgency of the campaign for collecting blankets for the refugees which has been initiated by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian Government.

In the Punjab a "lihaaf" (or very thick cotton-padded quilt) is an absolute necessity in the winter. Without it one just freezes to death in the bitterly cold nights. Not even three ordinary blankets are an adequate substitute for a regular "lihaaf". And today there are literally millions who have not even a blanket each to protect them from cold. Unless millions of blankets and woollen garments are rushed to the refugee camps, they would freeze to death.

GIVE ONE BLANKET, SAVE ONE LIFE! It is literally true.

And so, let the generous-hearted Bombayites translate their sympathy for the victims of the Punjab holocaust into the shape of blankets, woollen garments, sweaters, mufflers, coats, jackets.

All those warm clothes you keep saving for a holiday in the hills—let them be rushed to SAVE LIVES in the Punjab. NOW! There's not a day, not an hour, to be lost. Already friends arriving from the North speak of an early winter having set in.

And let us see the women of Bombay, each one of them, busy with knitting needles. All those who knitted to keep foreign soldiers warm during the war, attended knitting bees for the Red Cross, let them do a spot of work for their own countrymen, too.

This is not charitable work, it is every citizen's duty in this hour of national emergency when the lives of millions are at stake.

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Report From The Future

"I well remember the 14th of May, 1950, the terrible day on which war finally came....

"In April we (U.S.A.) and the Russians announced, within a few hours of each other, that further violations would be resisted by force....

"We well remember the solemn day (14th of May, 1950) when Congress, with but four dissenting votes, declared the United States in a state of war with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....a few hours later, we were joined by Great Britain and the Dominions.....

"The (American) Air Force, with atomic missiles, lashed out at Russia in a vast air attack....Out went the planes and then back—until, with mission completed, they had atom-bombed the 143 Soviet cities—every large city or industrial centre in European Russia, the Southern Ural and Eastern Siberia...."

That is how the next war, the World War III, yet another "war to end all wars came — or might come" if the people of the world do not look out!

In "WORLD AFLAME — the Russian — American war of 1950", (Dial Press, New York, 2 dollars) Leonard Eugel and Emmanuel Piller, American correspondents, take a look into the future and make a gloomy but thought provoking report.

There is much loose and irresponsible talk about the next World War, a war between Russia and America. It will come in ten years! It will come in five years!! It will come within a year!!! It has already come!!!!

"Loose talk endangers life"— in this case, millions of lives! There is every danger that from verbal warfare, threats and counter-threats, the world might drift into another univercal orgy of destruction.

"It will be different from every other war", every one agrees. But few have the technical knowledge to clearly foresee, with any degree of plausibility, the shape of the next war. Many amateur war-experts believe it will be over within a few hours, as American atom-bombs blow Russian cities to smitherreens. In Eugel and Piners fantasy, based on facts, too the Americans in 1950 hope for an easy and early victory within a few days of the start of the war. But, after five years, in 1955, the end was not in sight!

*

It Must Not Happen!

Here is what these two reporters of the future visualize as a likely sequence of political as well as military events in the next world conflict.

MAY, 1950: War begins — American Air Force atom-bombs Russian cities. Russians counter-attack in Germany and Siberia. The 'Red' rocket artillery costs many American lives, routs many U. S. battalions in Europe "Our forces were unable to retreat into France. The French border was closed to us because of our backing General de Gaulle in his unsuccessful coup half a year before". In desperation the U.S. forces armed the Germans, even Nazis, "against your old enemy Russian bolshevism." Which, in turn, provoked the whole Europe against America!

OCTOBER, 1950: In Korea, Russians use gas against the invading American forces...."some men were blinded, others killed." The Anglo-American retaliated later with crop poison sprayed on the wheat fields of Ukraine.

NOVEMBER, 1950: Russian atom-bomb and atom rocket attacks on Chicago, New York, Washington, Detroit, Pittsburg. Panic all over America. Martial Law: Habeas corpus suspended, civil liberties suspended, "to be sure there will be no thinking that may lead to trouble."

WINTER, 1950-1951: "The loss of civil rights was hardly questioned in the quick transition which brought such a train of other changes."—underground factories built in caves—no sugar, no alcohol, prohibition, entertainments closed, "much less luxury, much more work." Elections postponed

JUNE, 1951: British attempt to land forces at Murmansk results in disaster for Britain...."the Russians set fire to the sea. Oil was released from sub-sea tanks and set ablaze by incendiary bullets."

AUGUST, 1951: Russians poison American wheat crops with a new kind of rust.

OCTOBER, 1951: "Bacteriological warfare begins. "Russian flu" invades America.

APRIL, 1952: Americans retaliate with bubonic plague (Black Death) and pneumonic plague, germs of which were sprayed over Russia. Russians struck back by damaging all vegetable plantations in U.S.A.

1953: Blackmarket. Food Shortage. Under-fed citizens over-working in caves. America standard of living very low.

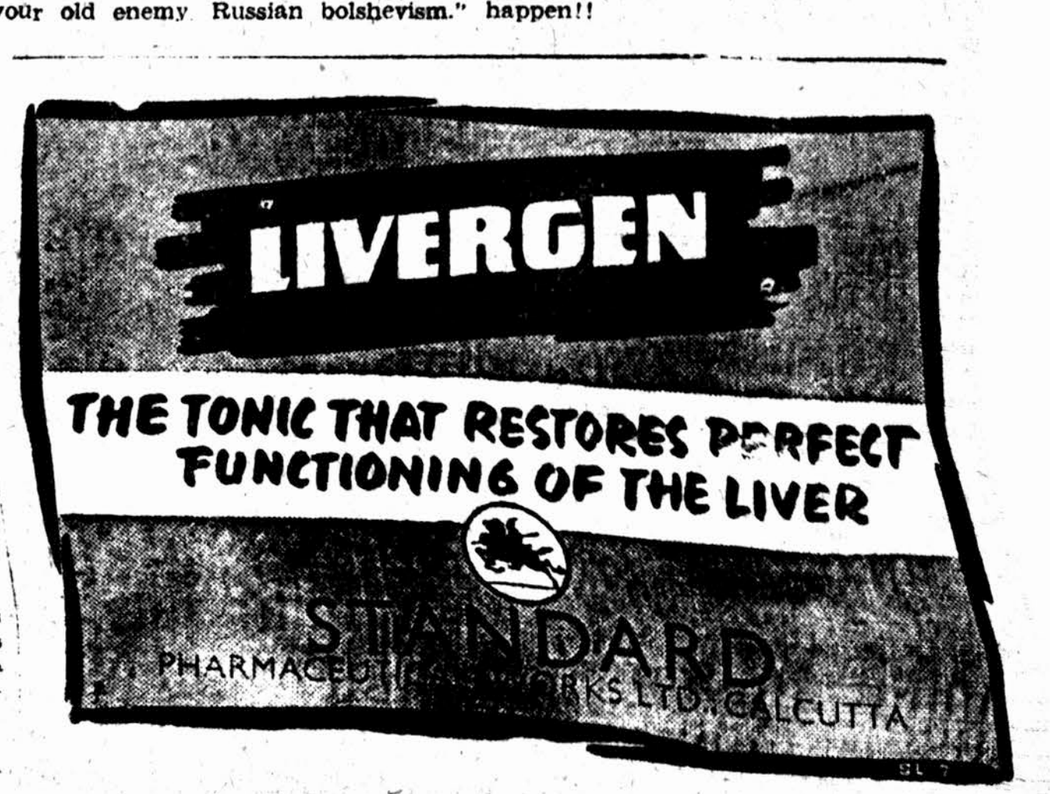
JULY, 1953: Britain knocked out of the war by a terrific Russian atom-bomb attack, a new left-wing government signed peace terms offered by Russia. Revolts all over British Empire.

"Most serious in its immediate consequences was what happened in India. Open rebellion broke out against the British who, on account of the international situation, had stayed beyond the time they had meant to have. British and American troops were compelled to leave ....." Trouble in Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Middle East, South America, South Africa.

1954: Cancer germs attack on Russia; Russia retaliates with infantile paralysis. 'Radio-active dusts' used by both sides—millions poisoned on both sides. Among other results of radiation diseases: miscarriages, [illegible] among men and women, danger of monstrosities being born "The effect of mass exposure to radiation will be felt for one hundred to two hundred years"

And a doctor warns: "I shudder to think of what tomorrow will bring.... Some changes won't show up until the fifth or even the tenth generation Make no mistake about it. Man is monkeying with his hereditary constitution and there is no telling what will come out."

And one puts away this book, this edifying and terrifying glimpse of the future, with but one thought: It CAN happen But it MUST NOT happen! It MUST NOT BE ALLOWED to happen!!



Skit

The World Laughs

By James Hanley

"What is the charge then?" asked the magistrate.

He looked at the little man in the dock. He was wearing a brown suit, a brown trilby and a pair of brown shoes. The hat was jammed down almost rakishly on the side of his head. His hands rested on the rail. They were large, strong hands. Looking at him the magistrate saw a man about five foot six in height, narrow shouldered, a lean face that now were a sort of puckish expression.

"The charge is being drunk and disorderly, holding up the traffic, carrying a banner ten times as big as himself, and across this banner were stitched the following words, "Lord! I've had a happy life." I arrested him as I considered him a danger to the public peace."

"Where is this flag or banner? Have it brought here at once," thundered the magistrate. He looked at the man in the dock once more, and again it was those large strong hands that attracted his attention.

The officer returned carrying a large pole at the end of which was rolled the bunting.

"Open it. I mean unfurl it, for the court to see."

"Yes, sir.' The officer raised the pole above his head, shook it and the bunting freed itself. "Good Lord! The flag's as big as a street.' It blew lazily now under the draught from the open window. Yes, everything was correct. There was the flag, almost as big as the court-room, and there for all to see were the words stitched across its white surface in bright gold threat. "Lord! I've had a happy life."

Everybody stared at it, everybody excepting the little man. It seemed to him that this flag once a beacon was nothing more than a damp squib. Somehow those curious eyes ravaged it, robbed it of purpose. it's virginal essence. The magistrate looked across at him and said sharply: "Now we'll bear what you have to say in answer to the charge. Stand up straight. Only half the court can see you. little man What is your name? I did not catch the officer's words before."

"Harry Bowler, sir."
"Profession?'
"Driver."
"You drive a car?"
"A heavy truck, sir"
"How old are you?"
"Fifty-eight, sir."
"Are you married?"
"Yes sir. I've a wife and five children."
"All right. Proceed. Silence in the court there."

Everybody looked across at the little across at the little man. He had raised his hands, struck his thumbs into the armholes of his vest. There was something casual even indifferent in his demeanour.

"Well, sir(it's like this. I gets up every morning at half past six, has my breakfast and goes off to work. I come home at six o'clock. I has my tea, but while I'm having it my missus comes to me waving a paper and she says, 'Have you seen the paper, Harry?'

"Course I says, no, which I haven't and she puts the paper down and then goes off to put the children to bed. An I go on with my tea. But suddenly there's my missus down again, at me with the same question, 'Have you seen the paper?'

I get pretty angry then and I say 'NO'. 'Aren't deaf, are you? I haven't seen no paper.' Everything would be alright if it stopped there, but human beings being curious, well I put my foot in it, and I say: 'No, why?' And she says, 'There's going to be a war soon.' I say, 'Oh!' Let me see. Yesterday there was a revolution in Iceland and Australia has gone into mourning because they lost the Test Match, and what was that about the New Party just started?' You know. You wear a yellow shirt and carry a canary-coloured flag and you sing. 'You can't fool me! Damn! I wonder if anybody ever laughs in this quacking world."

"Silence in the court. Go on, little man, proceed with your story".

"I didn't sleep last night when I went to bed. I kept thinking of these things. The world has a funny sort of crack in it. And you don't have to read no paper, sir, to find that out. Only yesterday morning when I was off to my work I saw Jack Burns, he lives next door, he was going to work too; I said, 'Morning, Jack. Lovely morning, isn't it?' He said, dry-like, 'Is it? And further along I saw a woman cleaning her windows and she had a face, it looked like the raised map of Misery itself. I never said good-morning to her, though I knew her well; I thought she might bark at me like a dog. But that's not all. There are some people in our street and I reckon if they ever do laugh, then their faces will crack. So I said to myself, 'Damn! What a lousy world. Now what's the matter with it?' You open your newspaper of a morning or an evening, if you are one who wants to see which way the world's staggering, and what it is? Five minutes loud yell in the headlines and then it's just good enough to put in the toilet-box

I said myself, I said, 'Blime'. I don't understand. I'm not an ignorant man, sir. I understand what a flag means and why people wave them. Everybody waves flags, all colours. Everybody belongs to something, even in the Salvation Army you have a red flag because you hate sin. But now there are so many damn flags it's six up. So I said to myself, 'Well, I'll make a flag of my own. I'll make a flag as big as a street, a flag that has no poisonous substance on it like all these other flags, a clean white flag', yes sir. I even hoped I might be able to make a flag that I could wave all over the world. Well, sir, you see the flag. You think it's white, but it isn't exactly. It's just he colour of laughter, and those words are my own. I spent hours and hours stitching them on that flag. And I said to myself, I said, 'Damn! When I leave work I'll get drunk, drunk as a lord, and I'll wave this flag all over the street. And I'll have those words which are my words and in which I believe, for I have had a happy life'. My kids are the nicest kids you ever seen, and my missus makes the best pies in our street. And I like a drink, too, and a good chew of hard tobacco. So I went straight to the pub and I got drunk. Absolutely blotto.

"The wife, of course welcomes the five-day week"

And I laughed, yes sir, and you'd have laughed, too, seeing all these people looking at me, sour-faced, sly worried, all gazing at me as though I were crazy. I wasn't though. I were just drunk as a lord and I was as happy as a Larryo. Yes sir. And I said, 'Look here, people, have a drink on me. I'm a millionaire in laughter and I can't drink without you, for I want to melt those hard faces of yours. You're half dead and you don't know it. But they wouldn't. No sir. They just sat there talking, drinking that beer like it was slow poison. So I picked up my flag and I went out and I carried it high in the air through every street on my way home and I shouted at the top of my voice, 'I've had a happy life. Come on, laugh you lazy devils, laugh, forget everything and laugh. Laugh loud, laugh deep, let everybody hear you laugh, let the world hear it, because laughter is like fever, it's infectious', and if those damn fools had done what I said, why sir, the whole world would have been laughing by now, 'stead of this damn sourness.

And when I came to the street back of mine, all the traffic stopped and more and more people stared at me, like I was a loony just escaped, or like a monkey. Yes sir, they all stared bewildered, they muttered to themselves, wondered what had happened. May be it was so long since they laughed, they'd simply forgotten HOW to laugh. Then this officer here, he comes up to me and he says, 'What the hell?' There we were, stood in the middle of the crowd, which was increasing all the time. So I said, 'All right officer, I ain't commiting no crime, just showing these silly fools how to laugh. It's so long since they DID laugh that the works has broke down I reckon'. I'll say this for him though, that he did laugh himself, didn't you officer?"

"Silence in court, please".

"But not for long. He wasn't laughing genuine, as I know now, he was just laughing, looking at me like my name was John Simple, 'stead of plain Harry Bowler. I said to him, 'Look here, officer, surely it can't be a crime in a powerful state to get drunk, least of all to wave a flag and try and make people laugh. Goddam! We're all alive, I hope'. He said, Bosh!' I said to myself, 'here it is again, the failure to understand. He don't care a damn, just says 'Bosh.'

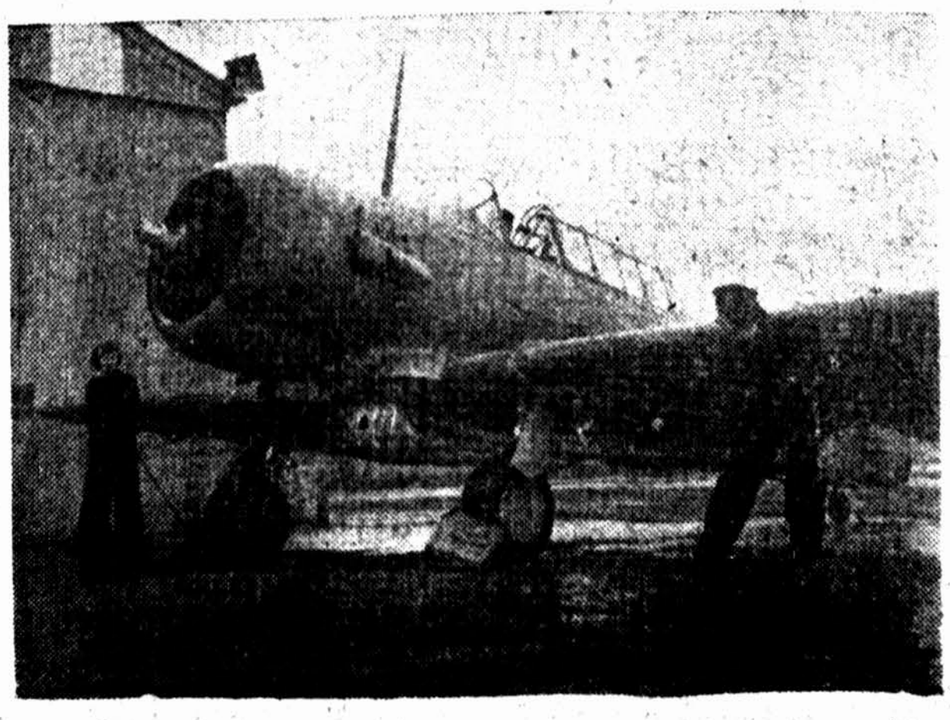
'I'm a peaceful man myself, officer', I said. 'You can't put laughter on the State's crime-list'. He just said, 'Aw—you think you're clever when all you're doing is holding up the traffic'. That was his mistake. For I'm not clever, have never thought myself clever. I'm just an ordinary man. I said to him: 'See here, officer,' I said, 'The clever people cackle so loudly in this world that a simple man can't be heard at all. How about that? Got any ideas in that head of yours on the matter?' He got all furious then 'Think I'm going to stand here listening to a loon? Come along with me to the Station. What you want is warm blankets and ice on your head. Take it easy'.

"I just laughed. But suddenly I was afraid. Terribly afraid. And I thought, 'Good God! They think I'm cracked, just because I wanted to wake the silly old world up and make it laugh, if only for a day, so I said, "Well, officer, I'm quite willing to go home quietly, it's you and not me who's holding people up. You know what people are like these days? Sullen and impatient, jealous and mean, suspicious. Now I'll go home. My missus will have my tea ready, and I bet any money she'll say, 'Have you seen the paper, Harry?' and before I can get a word in she'll say, 'D'you know that in Germany you can'—and I'll just say, 'Hush it, woman. Hush

(Continued On Page 21)

Jill Tar Takes To The Air

(See Page 24)



A Senior Naval Officer, visiting H.M.S. Fieldfare, in Inverness, stops for a chat with four of the Wrens.

Wrens whisk away the chocks as an aircraft prepares to take off. Part of their training at H.M.S. Fieldfare, Inverness.

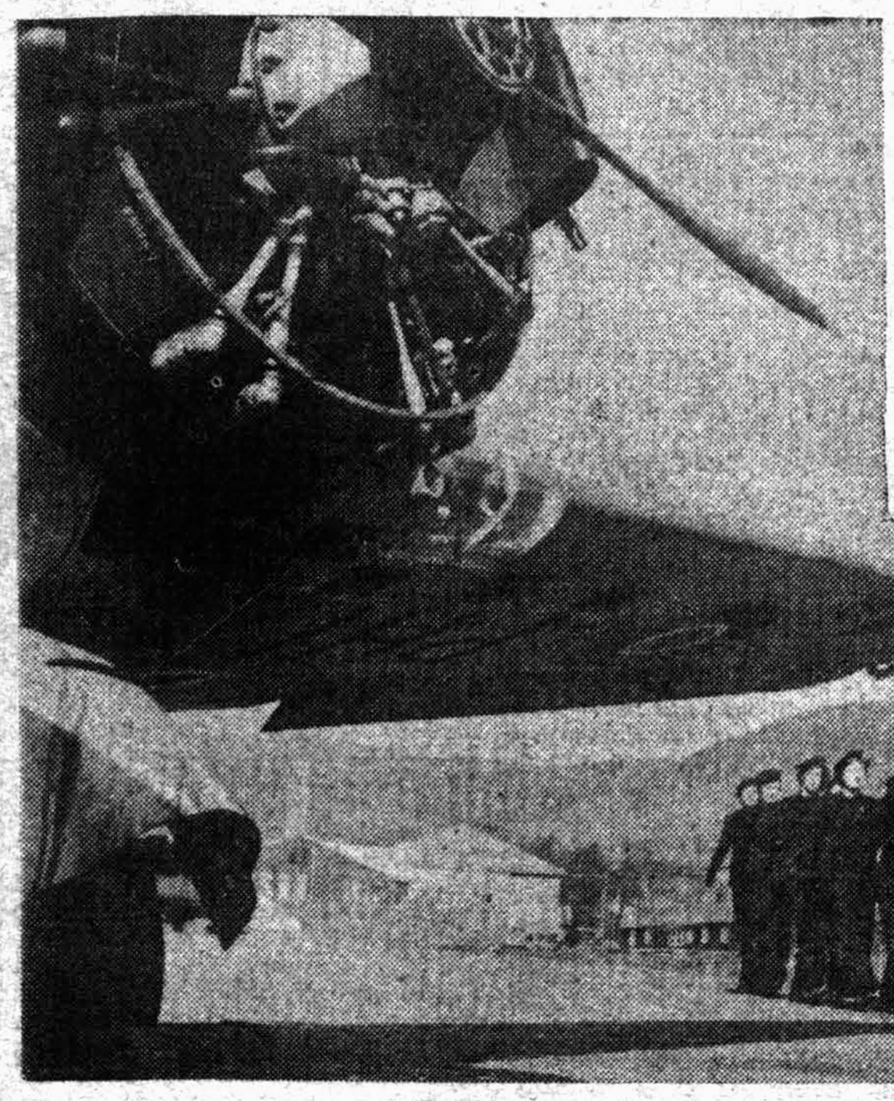
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Jill Tar Takes To The Air

A girl interested in the sea and with a yen to fly can do both if she joins the new category, just formed, of the Women's Royal Naval Service. This is something quite new and already the pioneers among the girls are in training. Courses are being held at H.M.S. FIELDFARE at the Royal Naval Air Station, Evanton, Inverness, Scotland. The girls who fly are employed with the radio section, which is a specialist job. They are instructed in all the mysteries of radio which fits them for their job of testing aircraft radio in the air. Also on a course at Evanton are the Naval airwomen employed on Air Maintenance duties and who will be posted to Royal Naval Air Stations in all parts of Britain. These girls learn the names of every aircraft part to enable them to work in stores and check new aircraft when it arrives from the factories. Mechanically minded girls are especially attracted to this work, for they learn simple maintenance work and the handling of tools.

These Jill Tars are smartly turned out. They wear the familiar sailor hat and have recently been issued with bell bottom trousers. P. T. keeps them fit and drill is an essential part of the course, ensuring that smart and efficient turn-out expected of the Senior Service. The W.R.N.S., like the Royal Navy has the "Nelson Touch"

(More Pictures on Page 23)



Physical fitness is an important part of the course in H.M.S. Fieldfare. Early morning drill on the flight strip is the first item on the agenda.

Two Wrens getting familiar with the steering arm used for guiding aircraft—part of their training.

Two Jill Tars complete with flying helmets and parachutes waiting to board the plane as part of their course as flying radio testers.

Wren shows her competence with a screwdriver as she does simple maintenance work on an Oxford Aircraft.

Inside the aircraft it is her job to test the plane's radio. She's on a course in Inverness now learning the job.

She joined the Navy to see the sea. Now she'll see it from the air. This Wren is on the radio course.

Three Wrens get used to handling tools as they practise maintenance work on the engine of an Oxford aircraft.

Smart Wrens in their bell bottom trousers, peer over the wing of a plane. What are they looking at?

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